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## Deputy Quits Coalition Brandt Setback In State Ballot

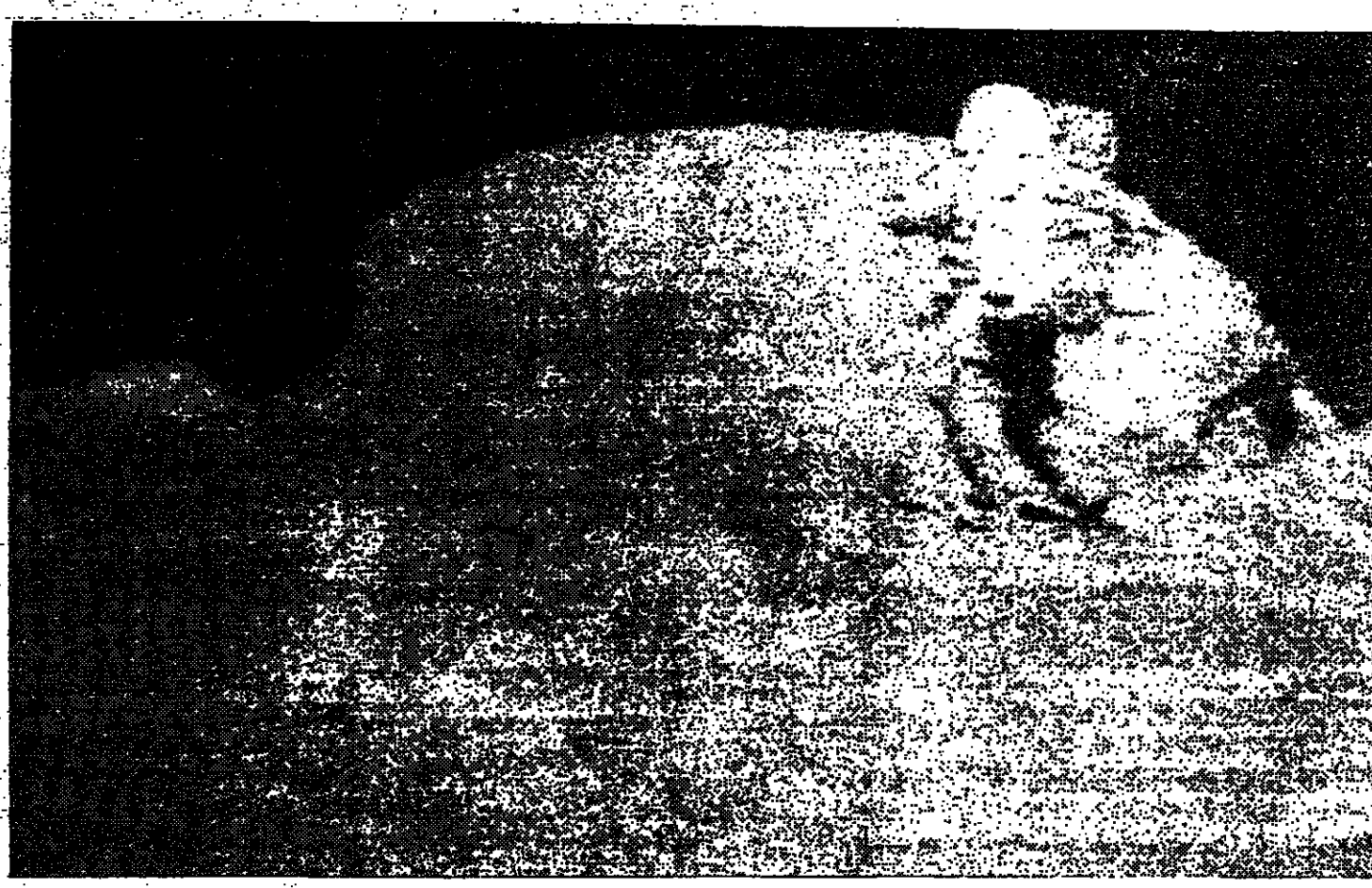
By David Binder  
BONN, April 23 (NYT)—An overwhelming Christian Democratic party victory in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state election and the defection of a liberal Free Democratic party deputy in Bonn placed Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in a perilous position tonight.  
The Christian Democratic Union, dominant in the southwestern state throughout the postwar period, got its highest percentage of the vote in the state, 53.1 percent.  
But government circles were as much if not more dismayed by the defection of Wilhelm Helms from the liberal Free Democrats' Bundestag faction. He indicated that he would apply for membership in the Christian Union.  
The 48-year-old Lower Saxony farmer's move reduced Mr. Brandt's parliamentary majority to 249, exactly the number of votes required to govern and to push through his Ostpolitik program of normalized relations with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe.  
The 1970 Moscow and Warsaw goodwill treaties signed by Mr. Brandt and his Free Democratic partner, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, came up for crucial ratification votes in the Bundestag in 10 days.  
But it may be that the CDU, buoyed by its election victory and the reduced government majority, could try to bring down the Brandt-Scheel coalition with a no-confidence vote in the federal budget debate that starts here Wednesday. The CDU has 246 votes.  
Mr. Helms was ambiguous on how he would vote in the critical Bundestag tests ahead, saying that his main reason for quitting was the lack of unconditional independence of the liberal center in his party. He said that he also had new reservations about the government's eastern policy.  
The liberal deputy, the fourth to leave his party since the Brandt-Scheel coalition took power in October 1969, initially had expressed doubts about the course of the Free Democrats' last month. He was in Bonn Tuesday last week to confer with party leaders about his latest attitudes.  
The main concern in the Social Democratic Free Democratic coalition is that Mr. Helms' defection could stimulate one or more other members to leave the coalition, ending its ability to govern.  
Mr. Helms said that his latest doubts had come as a result of the disclosure a week ago of some secret documents from the 1970 negotiations between West Germany and the Soviet Union.  
Pressures by Russia  
MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—The Soviet Union increased pressure on West Germany today for ratification of its nonaggression pact by warning that failure to approve the treaty would result in "extremely negative consequences" and a loss of Soviet trust in West Germany.  
The warning, published in Pravda, the main Communist party newspaper, apparently was designed to coincide with today's elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg.  
Last week, the Kremlin warned that West Germany might lose its trade with Russia if ratification were not voted. The party organ declared today that non-ratification "would have extremely negative consequences, above all for (West Germany) itself."  
The growing Soviet concern for the future of its treaty with Bonn was reflected today by the unusual attention given the ratification problem in the central press here. In a separate article, Pravda declared that the Christian Democrats should be aware of the responsibility they will have to bear for the consequences of their "game of staking everything" on hindering ratification.

## French Vote Backs Growth Of EEC to 10 But Pompidou Lacks Absolute Majority

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, April 23 (NYT)—France approved enlargement of the European Economic Community today and the "prospect" of opening to Europe in a referendum marked by record numbers of abstentions and an unexpected low in the actual margin of victory.  
With all but a handful of precincts reported, abstentions were 39.9 percent, or 18 percent higher than the historical average for French elections.  
The government, which had been hoping to approach an absolute majority of 50 percent approval, could do no better than 36.7 percent. The "no" vote, which had been backed exclusively by the Communists among the major parties, was 17.1 percent. Blank ballots were running at 7.3 percent, also a new high.  
Raymond Marcellin, the Interior Minister, announcing the results late tonight, said that the "unusually large numbers" of abstentions were due to efforts of the political opposition and some social discontent—mainly among small shopkeepers, farmers and unions.  
He said, however, that under the law only "yes" and "no" votes are counted and that by that reckoning the referendum was approved by 67 percent to 33 percent.  
The results were far from the success President Georges Pompidou had wanted. The record numbers of abstentions—French television said the highest since universal suffrage was begun in 1948—and blank ballots indicated a substantial boycott of the vote.  
Mr. Pompidou's appeals for a "massive approval" that would reinforce his own and French authority inside the new 10-nation community.  
Among early comments from Gaullists, former Premier Edgar Faure was probably closest to the truth: "It is not a triumph," said Mr. Faure. "I don't know if it is a success, but it is not a disaster."  
Technically, the referendum was to approve the treaty admitting Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the Common Market. But Mr. Pompidou had also asked for approval of the "new perspectives" opening to the enlarged community, and had indicated this would increase his personal authority in moving Europe down the road to confederation.  
Never before, in the five previous referendums held during the Fifth Republic, had abstentions gone over 24.4 percent, and never had the blank ballots gone over 4.2 percent, both these figures having been reached during De Gaulle's 1962 referendum on direct presidential election.  
It was still too early to say precisely what contributed to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Italian Police Fight Leftists; Neo-Fascist Rallies Attacked

ROME, April 23 (AP)—Leftist extremists stoned neo-Fascists and then battled police from behind barricades this weekend in a new campaign of violence just two weeks before elections.  
The worst fighting yesterday was in Viareggio on the Ligurian coast. Eighteen persons were injured and a 70-year-old pensioner, Gino Domenici, suffered a fatal heart attack when he was caught in the street fighting.  
The Viareggio fighting began when leftists stoned a street ally where Armando Piebe of the University of Palermo was speaking.  
Leftists hurled stones into the ally. When police tried to break up the crowd, with a jeep charge and tear-gas bombs, the leftists erected street barricades and fought back with Molotov cocktails.  
At Udine, in northeast Italy, several persons were injured when leftists battled police after trying to break up a rally led by the neo-Fascist party secretary, Giorgio Almirante.  
Others were hurt in a fight after a political rally at Viterbo, north of Rome, led by Adm. Gino Bisnardi, who quit as NATO naval commander in the Mediterranean to run for parliament as a neo-Fascist candidate.  
Police broke up a street battle at Reggio Calabria, where neo-Fascists tried to halt a Socialist party rally.  
Meanwhile, Italy's 15,000 junior hospital doctors staged a 24-hour strike yesterday, crippling the nation's medical services.  
They threatened a further 72-hour strike if their demands were not met.  
The doctors are protesting examinations that they must take during their career to move up in the medical hierarchy. They want them abolished.



PROMOONADE—Apollo-16 lunar module pilot Charles M. Duke Jr. walking toward a giant boulder in the North-Ray Crater region of the Descartes mountains yesterday during third and final day of moon explorations.

## Astronauts Blast Off From the Moon After Three Scientific Excursions

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (UPI)—Astronauts John Young and Charles Duke blasted off the moon today on the first stage of their return to earth.  
The successful moon launch came at 7:26 p.m., Houston time, (0128 GMT Monday) under the eye of the television camera mounted on their lunar rover.  
Left behind with much other equipment it took them into a moon orbit designed for rendezvous with their command ship piloted by Thomas K. Mattingly.  
They had returned to their lunar landing craft, Orion, at 1909 GMT Sunday from a five-hour moon excursion during which they visited a huge crater and saw boulders three stories high. It was their third extensive trip over the surface.  
They covered 8.9 miles, boosting the rover's total estimated mileage to 15.6, compared to 17.3 on Apollo-15 last summer.  
On their third trip, the Apollo-16 moon walkers drove to the rim of the deepest crater man has ever looked into on the moon today and collected rock specimens blasted out of the lunar crust.  
Capt. Young and Col. Duke reached the boulder-strewn rim of 400-foot-deep North Ray Crater after a 35-minute, three-mile drive from their landing craft.  
"Man, does this thing have steep walls!" Young said. "I'll tell you, I cannot see to the bottom of it, and I'm as close to the edge I'm going to get."  
Both men were affable but sounded much more businesslike and less jocular than on their first two trips.  
Since this was their third trip, they put the practice of the past two days to good use and got everything ready more quickly for their ride.  
They approached speeds of seven miles per hour during their ride.  
The crater's rim showed a broad scattering of boulders. But whether the rock came from deep inside of the moon was not certain.  
Col. Duke reported finding a dark "clast" formation that looked like typical basalt—a piece of frozen lava. He said he had seen no rocks like it in previous Apollo missions that he has studied.  
Mission control said, "Good show." But also at mission control, Dr. P. Robin Brett, geological chemist for the space center, said the rock appears from TV pictures to be breccia, like most moon rocks, and not the crystalline formations that would indicate bedrock.  
One of Capt. Young's last chores on the moon, after he loaded the cargo of rock and soil samples aboard the landing craft, was to drive the rover to a point where its color television camera could relay pictures of Orion's liftoff.  
While the two men on the moon were making their final exploration, Commander Mattingly in the command module fired its engine to maneuver Casper into a better position for docking with Orion. The docking is to take place at 0317 GMT tomorrow, and Capt. Young and Col. Duke are to start immediately transferring equipment and lunar samples in the command module.  
While his crewmates explored the surface today, Commander Mattingly, from the command ship, spotted the first lava flow seen by man on the moon's far side.  
Other events on tomorrow's schedule call for jettisoning the lunar lander to crash on the moon's surface about 2100 GMT and ejecting a scientific satellite at 2154.  
The astronauts are scheduled to fire Casper's engine at 0216 GMT Tuesday to pull the spacecraft out of lunar orbit and place it on the homeward path to earth. Midcourse corrections may be necessary, and the Thursday splashdown in the Pacific is scheduled for 1941 GMT.  
Capt. Young climbed down the nine-rung ladder of Orion today at 1533 GMT and was followed two minutes later by Col. Duke.  
The astronauts, their space suits grimy from 14 1/2 hours of moonwalking Friday and yesterday, loaded cameras and rock-collecting gear on their electric car before heading north.  
A television picture of the landing site was flashed back to earth at 1946 GMT. The sun was higher in the sky today, and surface temperatures in the sunlight had climbed to 185 degrees Fahrenheit.  
"It's going to be hot out there today," Capt. Young told Col. Duke before stepping out on the moon.  
The objective of today's trek to North Ray Crater was to find chunks of lava that scientists believe formed undulating Cayley Plains 3.5 to 4 billion years ago. The crater seemed deep enough to have penetrated the overlying blanket of dirt and rock debris and cut into the Cayley formation.  
The astronauts collected an estimated 123 pounds of rock and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Young's Stumble Broke Cable Astronauts Are Forced to Drop Top-Priority Heat-Flow Test

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (UPI)—Scientists have abandoned attempts to repair a million-dollar instrument designed to measure heat flow which was to be used in Apollo-16's top-priority scientific experiment.  
The experiment, designed to give scientists a thermal picture of 70 percent of the moon's surface, was abandoned after John W. Young tripped over one of the instrument's connecting wires Friday and broke it.  
"We decided there was only a finite chance the repair would work, and that had to be weighed against the real danger to the other experiments," Dr. Marcus Langseth, of New York's Lamont-Doherty Observatory, said yesterday.  
"Next mission we hope to have a stronger cable and connector, more surveillance and someone in mission control watching every minute while the experiments are deployed," he said.  
The heat-flow experiment was tagged as the highest-priority part of the \$55-million Apollo-16 science mission because of an expected high reading from a duplicate instrument set up at the Apollo-15 site, 648 miles away, last summer.  
Capt. Young was setting up the nuclear-powered surface science station when he caught a foot in a power cable and ripped the experiment's connector loose.  
Dr. Langseth said another reason for the decision to abandon the project was that it might jeopardize the objectives of the already shortened third moonwalk today and the lunar blast-off and rendezvous Monday.

## British Man, Woman Row Across the Pacific

BRISBANE, Australia, April 23 (AP)—Two Britons, John Fairfax 33, and Sylvia Cook, 32, stepped ashore on Australia's central Queensland coast yesterday after rowing 8,000 miles across the Pacific.  
Sun-blackened and with their hands covered with callouses, the pair landed at the tourist resort of Hayman Island, 600 miles north of here, after a voyage lasting just four days short of a year.  
Mr. Fairfax, nursing a 10-inch gash from a shark bite in his right arm, said: "We would like showers, some breakfast—and I'd like a can of beer."  
Not Sighted in Months  
Their 35-foot boat had not been sighted since Feb. 23, when they were 200 miles east of the Solomon Islands. At one stage, officials feared they had been overwhelmed by the cyclones that have swept the southwest Pacific since November, and they said they had encountered two.  
"We've been through hell," Mr. Fairfax said, "but it's worth it to get here."  
The two, who left San Francisco last April 26, were believed to be the first to have rowed across the Pacific. Mr. Fairfax rowed the Atlantic alone, from the Canary Islands to Florida, in 1969.  
Miss Cook met Mr. Fairfax when she answered an advertisement for financial backing for the trip. She was a secretary in a London art gallery and her only rowing experience had been a few short trips on the Thames. She has never learned to swim.  
They denied any plans to sail.  
"He would make an appalling husband," Miss Cook said. "Who wants a husband who goes off on jaunts like this?"  
They said they got along perfectly on the 8,000-mile journey.  
"Why not?" Mr. Fairfax asked. "We are civilized and sensible." "And we don't talk very much," Miss Cook added.  
Later, Mr. Fairfax said: "It was a miserable journey. I don't care if I never touch another oar. Have another journey in mind but it won't involve any rowing."  
Both appeared to be completely relaxed and cheerful.  
"No one need have worried about us," Mr. Fairfax said. At no time did we think the journey would come to an untimely end. We are lucky people—and experts on survival."  
"I do it for kicks, not for money," he continued. "Some people turn to drugs for thrills. I turn to adventure for mine. That is what I will be until I die an adventurer."  
Mr. Fairfax said the trip had been "far worse" than his solo transatlantic journey in 1969.  
The Pacific trip was marred after five weeks, when bad weather forced them to drift down California and finally land and rest in a hospital in that state. Then they put out again on the trip they had thought would take six to eight months.  
The boat carried stocks of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## An Loc Force Again Rebuffs Enemy Attack

By Malcolm W. Browne  
SAIGON, April 23 (NYT)—The besieged provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, was shelled for three hours today, but was continuing to hold out. No important change in the situation was reported.  
The situation in South Vietnam's Central Highlands adjoining the Laotian and Cambodian frontiers appeared to be deteriorating, however. It was learned here that virtually an entire South Vietnamese battalion has been eliminated there in the last two days, partly by desertion.  
At An Loc, intense sniping began at sunrise and continued for three hours. Then, North Vietnamese units in what military observers described as company strength attacked from four sides. Each North Vietnamese company has about 120 men.  
The ground attacks, which were described as probes, were not supported by enemy tanks, military sources said.  
40 Wounded Removed  
Four South Vietnamese helicopters succeeded in landing at the town, bringing in supplies and evacuating 40 wounded soldiers.  
In the afternoon, sporadic enemy shelling resumed, but enemy pressure appeared to have dwindled. Air strikes over the An Loc area were badly hampered by poor weather.  
A few miles south of An Loc, South Vietnamese units reportedly clashed with the North Vietnamese and said they had killed 40 enemy soldiers.  
Among the other developments were these:  
● It was learned that South Vietnam is shifting its forces rapidly to keep pace with the various facets of the North Vietnamese offensive. The 11th Airborne Battalion—more than 600 men—has been moved from the Central Highlands to the Saigon area, which is believed now to be directly threatened. The highlands area was strengthened by moving the Sixth Ranger Group—three battalions of some 600 men each—from the northernmost part of South Vietnam to Pleiku. The move reflects confidence that the north, where the enemy offensive began March 31, is out of danger for the moment.  
● In a move related to the An Loc battle, enemy forces shelled the town of Dau Tieng, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, and enemy forces were reportedly building up rapidly in Tay Ninh and other provinces adjoining Binh Long, the province of which An Loc is capital.  
● U.S. bombers reportedly have begun attacking bridges along Highway 1 in southwest Cambodia to obstruct the heavy flow of enemy troops and materiel into the An Loc battle. Intelligence sources here reported that the entire Cambodian province of Svay Rieng has fallen to the North Vietnamese Army.  
● Air strikes over South Vietnam included 403 tactical strikes and 24 B-52 heavy bomber missions late yesterday and early today. Ten of the B-52 missions were over Kontum Province alone, and six were close to An Loc.  
[The South Vietnamese have suffered at least 10,000 military deaths, including about 3,000 men killed since North Vietnam began its offensive 3 1/2 weeks ago, military sources told the Associated Press in Saigon. Enemy losses, according to estimates by senior allied officials, are 13,000 killed and an unknown number wounded and missing.]  
Military authorities were closely watching the Central Highlands, where a system of government artillery bases guarding the approach to the city was reported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Rallies in U.S. Against War In Sixth Day Biggest Turnouts In N.Y., California

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—Thousands of anti-war demonstrators, many braving foul weather, marched and rallied in six cities yesterday in the sixth day of protests against the stepped-up U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.  
The largest turnout came in New York City, where over 10,000 demonstrators jammed Seventh Avenue from building wall to building wall and marched a mile through a cold downpour to hear speakers at a Bryant Park rally attack President Nixon's war policies.  
Police officials estimated that crowd at 30,000, but New York Assistant Chief Inspector Fred Catalano, riding at the head of the line, estimated 60,000, and the rally organizers put the figure at "well over 100,000."  
In San Francisco and Los Angeles, where the weather was sunny and warm, three Vietnam veterans in wheelchairs were among the leaders of each march. Thousands carried signs imploring the administration to "stop the bombing."  
An estimated 30,000 to 40,000 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 81 Congressmen Ask Nixon to Discuss War, Page 3

gathered in San Francisco's Kezar Stadium to back Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief North Vietnamese delegate to the Paris peace talks, over a telephone hookup.  
She asked the United States to return to the Paris peace talks, and demanded that the Nixon administration set an immediate date for withdrawal from Vietnam, stop all bombing, and stop supporting the Saigon government.  
A Viet Cong flag and a peace banner flew atop the stadium's flagpole.  
In Los Angeles, a crowd estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 marched along Wilshire Boulevard, chanting anti-war slogans, and then rallied at MacArthur Park.  
The mile-long column took up four lanes of Los Angeles' most fashionable street. It included a contingent of several hundred Chicanos, accompanied by a mariachi band, chanting, "La guerra si, la guerra no." (People yes, war no), as well as a group of Chinese.  
Smaller protests took place in Chicago, several state capitals and a handful of universities.  
They included about 500 young people who placed a grass hut and 20 white crosses symbolizing a military graveyard outside a meeting of the state Democratic platform convention in Ames, Iowa.  
Today, a Vietnam veteran, dressed in full battle garb and waving the medals he won in action, entered a Catholic church in Atlantic, Iowa, during a mass (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## New Attacks, 2 More Deaths End Violent Week in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches  
BELFAST, April 23—Two deaths, widespread fighting and militant rhetoric marked the end today of Northern Ireland's bloodiest week since the upsurge in violence began eight and a half months ago.  
An 11-year-old Catholic schoolboy died and was listed by security forces as the 318th victim of the fighting in the 32 months of the British Army's law-and-order assignment in Ulster. A 72-year-old farmer was found dead, and police said they suspected he was killed—which would make him the 314th person slain in the 32 months of virtual civil war. The boy had been wounded in a clash of soldiers and rebels Thursday; it was not known when the farmer died.  
The weekend's violence included a border-town ambush of an army patrol, sniping on troops in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



After 3 Scientific Excursions

Astronauts Blast Off From Moon

(Continued from Page 1)  
soil samples on their first two excursions, and ground controllers say they could add another 100 pounds today.

Before driving away from the landing site, Col. Duke looked

around and said, "Man, the old U.S. flag looks colorful!" The astronauts deployed the flag near Orion Friday.

The astronauts started their drive at 1640 GMT, and Capt. Young told ground controllers

the car's navigation system appeared to be working today. It had failed during the last leg of yesterday's drive.

Today they were cleared for a five-hour excursion, instead of the seven hours originally planned. Yesterday the two Apollo-16 moon walkers nearly pushed their lunar rover to the breaking point and set two records.

In 7 hours 23 minutes 28 seconds on the lunar surface, the longest time astronauts have spent outside their lunar landers, Capt. Young and Col. Duke rode their four-wheeled rover "like a camel" past yawning craters and treacherous 20-degree slopes in their search for volcanic mountain bedrock that oozed from the moon's interior four billion years ago.

Their stay outside Orion beat last summer's Apollo-16 moon-walk record by 11 minutes 23 seconds. The astronauts had asked mission control for permission to set the endurance record.

During their expedition along the slopes and craters gouged out of loamy stone in the Descartes Highlands, the rover lost its dirt-reading device, a rear fender, part of its rear-wheel drive and finally almost its entire navigational system.

The loss forced Capt. Young to follow his own tracks back to the glittering Orion on the Cayley Plains.

Altitude Record

The astronauts nevertheless managed to set another record in their drive into the highlands, a prime target of their \$445-million mission. In struggling up the 1,660-foot peak above the boulder-strewn plateau, Capt. Young and Col. Duke viewed the moon from the highest point reached by man.

The two explorers also trudged through dusty terrain and at times crawled on their knees to inspect rocks, searching for volcanic remains billions of years old.

It was for just this type of material that the Apollo-16 landing site was selected after a debate among scientists, but the samples Capt. Young and Col. Duke encountered appeared different from what had been expected.

Instead of a great deal of volcanic basalt, the astronauts reported seeing large amounts of breccia—rocks compacted from fine particles.

"What we found here was pretty much a surprise," said scientist astronaut Arthur England, capsule communicator during the walk. "It wasn't what the crew was briefed to expect."

Near North Ray

As they neared North Ray, the astronauts reported they were running into smaller craters, making for a bumpy ride.

"Oh, oh," Capt. Young said at one point, apparently as he dodged an obstruction. "Oh, man."

Col. Duke said that some craters they passed looked like "very, very fresh craters."

"There's North Ray up there," Col. Duke said after they drove up a ridge north of Orion. "Look at the big rocks, John."

The astronauts drove past a mound called Turtle Mountain. As Capt. Young surveyed the terrain, he said, "I hate to tell you, Houston, but these mountains just don't look the same (as expected)."

The astronauts said there were fewer rocks strewn about north of the landing site, in comparison to the terrain to the south visited yesterday.

"As you look to the northeast, you get a rather spectacular view of rolling hills pocked-marked by large boulders and subverted craters," Col. Duke said.

Navigation 'Super'

Col. Duke reported midway in the trip to North Ray Crater that the rover's navigation system was "super."

"Boy, we're down to where the rock population is almost nonexistent," Capt. Young said. "Hope it stays that way for awhile."

But then the terrain got rougher. "Look at the view, look at those boulders," Capt. Young said as he got another look at North Ray Crater.

"There are some tremendous boulders on North Ray. They get bigger as we get closer," Col. Duke said.

"My description of the crater —50 percent of it is covered with boulders on the interior. We cannot see the bottom. The boulders are sprayed out in definite rays..."

"Man, I wish I could see the bottom of this beauty."

**Death Toll at 7 In Austrian Flood**  
GRAZ, Austria, April 23 (AP).—The death toll rose to seven in flood-stricken Styria Province today when an Austrian Army helicopter, engaged in rescue operations, crashed with three soldiers aboard after hitting a power line.

The crash occurred south of the town of Knittelfeld, center of the flooding which official reports earlier today described as slowly receding.

Four people, including a schoolboy, were reported dead by last night as a result of the floods that hit the central and southern parts of the province following torrential rains.

Heavy rainfalls have also swelled rivers in other parts of Austria.



Associated Press

**IRISH MASQUERADE—Member of IRA on guard at barricade in Bogside neighborhood of Londonderry Saturday. It was first time IRA men had occupied such positions.**

New Attacks, 2 More Deaths End Violent Week in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

The ousted Protestant leader said on British television, "there will be a more serious security situation in Northern Ireland than we have seen."

Another denunciation of the direct rule assumed by Britain's Conservative government came from a rebellious member of the Tory party, member of Parliament Enoch Powell. Addressing a party rally in Scotland, he demanded that Prime Minister Edward Heath send troops into Northern Irish strongholds of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, to open those areas to all Ulster citizens. The Tory party took the unusual step of banning in advance the distribution of Mr. Powell's text, which reportedly was considered a personal attack on Ulster's British administrator, William Whitelaw.

Mr. Whitelaw himself dismissed speculation that he might soon send the army into the IRA strongholds in Londonderry, Belfast and other Northern Irish cities. "I will not be panicked or tempted into operations which will be bound to cause substantial casualties to women and children," he said at a party meeting in England. "But I will not

flinch from what is right—at the right time."

The IRA, however, said that such a British Army invasion of their strongholds was imminent. "The decision has been taken," a leader of the rebels' outlawed army said. "Only the pretext is awaited. It will come very soon."

All traffic into Londonderry's Bogside and Creggan areas, controlled by the IRA, was stopped and checked at military-style checkpoints by IRA members. Sentinels, masked and armed with submachine guns, noted automobile numbers and the home addresses of drivers.

"It is like an armed camp," said traveling salesman Richard Whaley after a visit to the Bogside. "For the past few days there has been feverish activity. Burned-out vehicles have been replaced by concrete barricades. There is an air of urgency in the preparations."

British Army sources said intelligence operatives indicated that the IRA's two factions, the Official and Provisional wings, were now cooperating in preparations for fighting with the army.

The father of the 11-year-old boy who died last night in a Belfast hospital said the youngster had been hit in the head by a rubber bullet fired by a British soldier Thursday. The child's skull was "crushed like an eggshell," he never had a chance," said the father, a 51-year-old baker.

**Neighbors Find Body**

The elderly farmer found dead over the weekend was Joseph Leach, whose body was discovered by neighbors at Cullybackey, County Antrim.

The flare-ups of attacks over the weekend included a 20-minute gun battle between snipers and British troops today in Castlederg, on this province's western border with the republic. In another border town, Newry, a policeman was hospitalized after being shot while investigating a break-in at a shop.

A single shot wounded a soldier in Belfast, and a soldier in a Londonderry patrol was wounded when his unit came under snipers' fire. Another sniper group attacked Ulster Defense Regiment members driving down Ballygowan Road, Belfast, but there were no casualties.

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Enemy Push For An Loc Again Fails

Infantry Beaten Back After Heavy Shelling

(Continued from Page 1)  
proaches to Kontum and other key cities seemed in grave danger.

Among these bases are five strung out along a ridge north-west of Kontum that has become known as "Rocket Ridge" because of the use enemy forces have made of it in launching rocket attacks.

The bases along the ridge, each consisting of 300 or 400 men and several artillery pieces, are known as Fire Base Five, Fire Base Six, Fire Base Yankee, Fire Base Charlie and Fire Base Delta.

The South Vietnamese 22d Division undertook the job of loosening the enemy hold on "Rocket Ridge" last week and established a forward divisional command post at a hamlet called Tancah 18 miles northwest of Kontum.

From the 22d Division's 42d Regiment, the First Battalion was assigned the task of clearing enemy rockets and mortars from the ridge, and the first enemy contact was reported on Friday. Today it became apparent that the expedition had been a disaster for the South Vietnamese.

30 Reach Camp

Thirty members of the battalion drifted into the divisional headquarters at Tancah, saying their group had killed 88 enemy soldiers. But they also reported 15 of their men killed and 150 missing. The presumption was that the bulk of the battalion had surrendered or deserted.

On other fronts of the war:

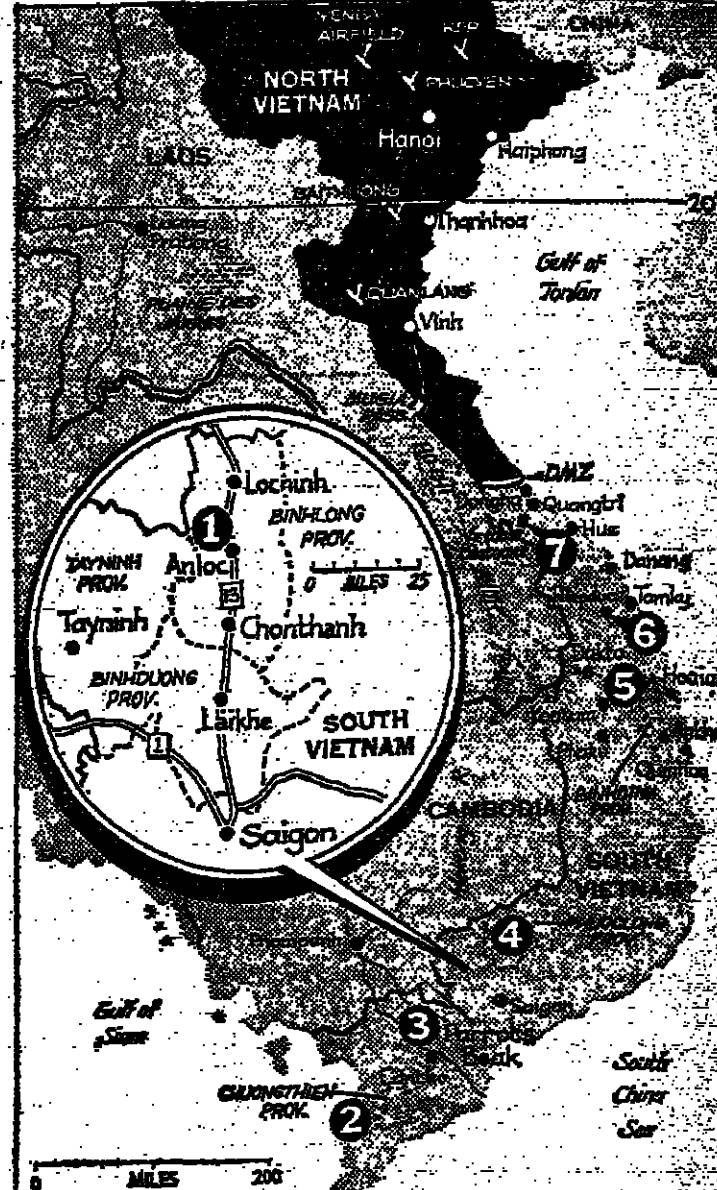
● Fire Base Bastogne, southwest of Hue, remained encircled and besieged by North Vietnamese forces but was still holding despite heavy enemy shelling.

● Heavy attacks by North Vietnamese forces were reported on various posts manned by South Vietnamese militiamen in the Mekong valley south of Da Nang and north of Hue. According to some reports, the town of Huu Duc, 35 miles south of Da Nang, was overrun and enemy forces were pushing toward the sea.

● Reports reaching Saigon from Cambodia suggested the entire Parrot's Beak salient of Cambodian territory thrusting into South Vietnam toward Saigon has fallen under North Vietnamese control. It is being inferred that the Parrot's Beak will be used as a springboard for an attack on South Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province.

● Heavy enemy shelling occurred at a number of places in Phuoc Long Province 75 miles north of Saigon. The province adjoins Binh Long, where the battle for An Loc is being fought.

● In the Mekong Delta, military sources disclosed that a large part of Chuong Thien Province had fallen to Communist control.



**THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE**—New attacks were reported at An Loc (1) in South Vietnam. The enemy was also said to have taken control in much of Chuong Thien Province (2) and the Parrot's Beak (3) in Cambodia. The provinces of Phuoc Long (4) and Kontum (5) reported weekend shelling and Huu Duc (6) was believed to have been overrun. Far north, Fire Base Bastogne (7) was still holding out.

Reds Have Gained Control Of Part of a Delta Province

By Joseph B. Treaster

CAN THO, South Vietnam, April 23 (NYT).—In the last two weeks Communist forces in the Mekong River delta have been mounting battalion-size attacks and have gained control of a large part of one province.

The attacks by 150 to 300 men have been overshadowed by the more dramatic North Vietnamese assaults across the Demilitarized Zone and on the provincial capital of An Loc.

But they constitute the heaviest fighting that has been seen in the vast delta in 18 months and have led to what one South Vietnamese official described as a "very dark" situation in Chuong Thien Province, 150 miles southwest of Saigon.

In interviews here, American and South Vietnamese officials said the enemy had taken control of between 25 and 50 percent of Chuong Thien.

VI Thanh, the capital of Chuong Thien, has not yet come under attack. But many consider it a prime target and fear that it might not hold.

At least two main force Viet Cong regiments and one North Vietnamese regiment—each with about 1,000 men—have reportedly pushed into Chuong Thien. The Viet Cong has the district headquarters with explosives and, one American said, they even managed to hold a Viet Cong flag. But they made no apparent effort to hold the town.

Another American official told of a 15-hour battle. Like most of the fighting that has occurred so far in the delta, however, casualties were relatively low: about 50 enemy and 15 government troops killed.

In an attack on Kien Thien, government forces are said to have lost about 400 rifles to the enemy.

Besides Chuong Thien, there have been battalion-size battles in the vicinity of the junction of Kien Phong, Kien Tung and Dien Tuong Provinces 40 miles southwest of Saigon, and just across the Cambodian border near the coast of the Gulf of Thailand.

In all, since the Communists launched their offensive in the delta on the night of April 1, a week after the first North Vietnamese poured across the DMZ into northernmost Quang Nam Province, there have been 18 separate attacks.

The enemy actions have included sniper fire, shellings ranging from three or four rounds to more than 50, and ground assaults by sapper squads of fewer than a dozen men, platoons of 30 or so, companies of up to 100 men and battalions.

The enemy has concentrated mainly on small government outposts, village and hamlet outposts, police stations, bridges and military bases.

Their principal objective, both American and South Vietnamese officials say, is to disrupt the allied "pacification" program, which seeks to extend control to the people and to win their support for the central government.

Secondly, the allies believe, the enemy is attempting to tie down troops in the delta so that they cannot be sent elsewhere as reinforcements.

At the end of March the U.S. aid mission estimated that the Saigon government controlled less than a handful of the more than 4,000 hamlets and most of the 6.8 million people of the delta.

Many allied officials believe the Communists regard the current offensive as the last big campaign of the war and know that the more people and territory they have under their control, the more influence they will have in a final settlement.

American officials say the Communists have zeroed in on Chuong Thien, with its 500,000 people, because it is, in effect, the hub of the lower portion of the delta.

Some American military men say that only a few of the enemy's main force regiments have been committed to capture it and that the bulk of the attacks have been carried out by the equivalent of Viet Cong militia.

Orange Juice May Linger In Memories of Astronauts

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (AP).—Some memories of the moon may fade in time. But the Apollo-16 astronauts will always remember the orange juice.

Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke Jr. landed on the moon with a helmet full of the sticky stuff. Then Capt. John W. Young got a distressing stomach reaction from it.

Although he was raised in the Florida orange belt at Orlando, Capt. Young ewered with what, for reasons of propriety can only be called considerable emphasis, that he would never, but never, drink it again.

Just before today's third venture out of the lunar lander, Col. Duke told Capt. Young in disgust: "Well, I got an ear full of orange juice again." The astronauts drink through a tube, which apparently slipped back into Col. Duke's helmet.

Earlier, unaware that his words were flowing back to mission control, Capt. Young had told Col. Duke what the juice was doing to him.

Got 'Em Again

"I got 'em again," he said. Then, his voice rising, "I got 'em again, Charlie! I don't know what the hell gives 'em to me! I think it's acid in the stomach."

"It probably is," Col. Duke agreed.

"I mean, I haven't eaten this much citrus fruit in 20 years," said Capt. Young. "And I'll tell you one thing, in another 12 (censored) days, I ain't ever eating any more. If they offer to serve me potassium with my breakfast, I'm going to throw up."

"I like an occasional orange. I really do. But I'll be damned if I'm going to be buried in oranges."

Then mission control came in. "Do you guys know you got a hot miker?"

"No-o-o!" exclaimed Capt. Young. "How long we had that?"

Speed Record On Moon Set

HOUSTON, April 23 (Reuters).—Astronaut John Young today laid claim to the lunar landspeed record.

Zooming down a 15-degree slope from the rim of North Ray crater, he reported: "We just set the world's speed record, Houston—17 kms per hour on the moon... the new moonspeed record."

"Well, let's not set any more," cautioned Mission Control. Officially, the top speed of the Rover is 12 kms per hour on the flat.

Mattingly, Orbiting Moon, Detects a Radioactive Area

By Abigail T. Brett

HOUSTON, April 23 (UPI).—Circling alone in the mother ship Casper, astronaut Thomas K. Mattingly discovered a radioactive hot spot on the eastern edge of the Ocean of Storms in the western part of the moon.

"The hot spot is in Fra Mauro," said Dr. James Arnold, of the University of California at San Diego. "Quite a bit south of the Apollo-14 landing area."

Mounted on the end of a 25-foot boom, the gamma-ray spectrometer picked up the radioactive elements thorium, potassium and uranium as Casper swept over the lunar surface at an altitude of 60 miles.

On Apollo-15, scientists discovered a radioactive hot spot in the crater Aristarchus, in the middle of the Ocean of Storms, where most of the bright flashes have been seen on the moon.

At Fra Mauro the hot spot is roughly twice as radioactive as the surrounding area—in the same ballpark as Aristarchus—no chemist put it.

"We wanted to see this radioactive peak in Fra Mauro," explained Apollo scientist Dr. Frank E. Beazley, "because the rocks we collected at the Apollo-14 landing site are the highest in radioactivity of any site..."

Scientists have not pinpointed the exact location of the newly found hot spot, but the most likely candidate is a region near the crater Fra Mauro on a ridge which intrigues scientists because it is a source of seismic quakes on the moon.

"It would be awfully nice if it were there," said one geologist. What baffles scientists is that all the seas on the western part of the moon are several times more radioactive than the rest of the lunar surface. And now the only two radioactive hot spots discovered so far are also in this area.

Suppose you found that the continent of North America had half the radioactivity of the earth," Dr. Arnold said. "It would shake everybody very much."

"This radioactivity has to be a fundamental fact about the moon."

Earth Reported Fattening on Space 'Dust'

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters).—Prof. Kirill Florensky believes the earth is putting on weight—but very slowly. He says it has taken 500 million years for the planet to increase by one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Tass reported yesterday that Prof. Florensky, with other Soviet scientists, has worked out the total of cosmic dust that has fallen on the earth from space.

Meteorites and meteor dust come to this planet, while particles of earth are similarly given off into space. On balance, Prof. Florensky believes that the earth gains. He also believes that, just as the earth started billions of years ago from a dust cloud, so the process is still going on, even today.

**WEATHER**

NINA RICCI SPRING SALES

Wednesday April 26: Collection Models, Boutique Accessories, Hats and Furs.  
Thursday April 27: Collection Models, Boutique Accessories, Hats and Furs.  
from 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
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BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
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British Man, Woman Row Across Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)  
dried food, 80 gallons of fresh water, and an evaporator to distill sea water.

Mr. Fairfax said the shark attack occurred on March 21. "I couldn't do any further rowing," he continued. "Sybil rowed us halfway across the Coral Sea, which is pretty good going for anyone. Apart from being good with the oar she was an excellent nurse."

The shark had taken one of my fish so I had to get him. He was only a little shark about four feet long."

Mrs. Cook said: "When the shark attacked I nearly fainted at the sight of the blood. Then

I thought that if he was still all right it would be stupid of me to go and do that."

Until the shark attack they had shared the rowing—Mr. Fairfax rowing for 10 hours a day and Miss Cook for five.

Mr. Fairfax said they had spent some time spearfishing and reading, but "mainly you feel so tired you just sit in the boat and look at the sea."

They said today that they planned to fly home to London on Tuesday.

Mr. Fairfax said he had not decided the future of the orange, barnacle-encrusted rowboat, Britannia II, which is moored at Hayman Island.

"There's still a round-the-world rowing record to be set... but not by me," he said. "If anyone wants to try the trip he can have the boat."

The \$5,000 boat, designed especially for the trip, performed beautifully, he said.

"We had about 10 days of really bad weather with 40-knot winds and high waves on the fringes of two cyclones but never felt we were in danger," he said.

"I estimate we traveled about 8,000 miles because of the circular route the weather made us take, instead of what would have been 5,000 miles from San Francisco to Sydney."



## 81 in Congress Ask to Meet Nixon on War To Present Peace Views of Constituents

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Eighty-one members of Congress have signed a letter to President Nixon asking for a meeting to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia.

"We are writing as representatives of our constituents who want an end to U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia," the letter said.

The 12 senators and 69 members of the House asked for a meeting as soon as possible and will in fact meet with Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow next month. The Senate has 100 members and there are 435 members of the House.

"Our request to meet with you is motivated by a desire to have a meeting with you, Mr. President, to share with you, Mr. President, our own views on this subject," the letter said.

Arrangements for the meeting will be made through the office of either Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, or Rep. Donald M. Fraser, Minn., the letter said.

In Westfield, N.J., Vice President Agnew yesterday accused the leading Democratic presidential candidates of semantic sleight of hand in not calling North Vietnamese attacks in the South an "invasion."

"Precisely an invasion," they refuse to call it by its proper name—an invasion—and it is precisely what it is, an invasion, a classic all-out, no-holds-barred, over-the-border invasion," the Vice President said at a Republican fundraising dinner.

He said that President Nixon's Democratic critics supported the war when Lyndon Johnson was president but since then have used the word "invasion" only when Mr. Nixon sent troops into Cambodia, in 1970.

Mr. Agnew said: "If going to the aid of a country under attack by invading forces from another country is immoral, then our participation against Adolf Hitler in World War II was immoral."

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ANTI-WAR MARCH—Demonstrators marching curb-to-curb along Haight St. in San Francisco en route to an anti-war rally Saturday at Kesar Stadium in Golden Gate Park.

## U.S. Anti-War Rallies Go On for 6th Day

(Continued from Page 1)

and fired an M-1 rifle at the crowd on the altar.

Police said the veteran, Robert R. Pigeley, 24, was subdued by an off-duty patrolman and several police officers. He was dragged from the church, shouting "Make love not war, that's what I did for," and was jailed without bond.

Ten members of the Harvard University track team refused to compete in Friday's meet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and the other 30 members said they would wear white armbands as a protest symbol.

In Washington, 23 protesters, most of them law students, marched from the Capitol to the White House chanting "Stop the bombing. End the war."

Fake bombs were found outside the doors of more than a dozen military recruiting offices in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area yesterday.

Police said unsigned, typewritten notes calling for an end to the war and stating that the bombs were fakes were attached to clocks and material designed to look like explosives.

"If we were to have used the same tactics as the American government is using in Hanoi and Hanoi, there would be nothing left of this recruiting office," the notes said in part.

Several marchers tossed gasoline bombs in Las Ramblas, the main boulevard, in an attempt to disrupt traffic during the third demonstration here this week against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The demonstrators, carrying 10 red flags and a North Vietnamese ensign, dispersed 10 minutes after they started out when three jeeps of police arrived, the sources said. Two arrests were reported.

In the nearby town of Tarrasa, a group of 250 people, many carrying Viet Cong and North Vietnamese flags, paraded in heavy rain to make a similar protest.

They distributed propaganda leaflets signed by the underground labor movement "Workers Commissions" and the Catalan Communist party. Police did not appear, eyewitnesses said, and the marchers dispersed after burning an American flag.

West Berlin Protest  
BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Some 10,000 mostly youthful West Berliners demonstrated in West Berlin.

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lin streets yesterday against the U.S. role in Southeast Asia.

Carrying red and Viet Cong flags, the marchers chanted "International solidarity" and "U.S.A.—S.S."

Stockholm Demonstration  
STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuters)—About 2,000 people took part in a rally in front of Parliament here yesterday to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina.

Barcelona March Stopped  
BARCELONA, April 23 (Reuters)—About 600 people tried to stage an anti-Vietnam war march through the city center yesterday but police dispersed them soon after they set out, informed sources said.

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## Nixon Aide Hints at ITT Gift to Democrats

By George Lardner

ENGLISH, Ind., April 23 (WP).—Murray Chotiner, long-time adviser to President Nixon, hinted strongly here last night that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had been planning to make a \$500,000 contribution to the Democratic party for its convention in Miami Beach.

Mr. Chotiner told newsmen after a Republican dinner here that the arrangement, as reported to him, was dropped because of the public furor over a similar ITT offer that was allegedly made to the Republicans.

In any event, Mr. Chotiner openly challenged Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien to explain his silence in the ITT controversy that has so far focused on the GOP.

Demonstrating his philosophy that the best defense is a good offense, Mr. Chotiner departed from his prepared text at a Lincoln Day dinner in this Southern Indiana town to suggest that the Democrats should also be held to account for the dealings of the giant conglomerate.

Not GOP Alone  
"You would judge from the newspaper accounts that ITT was our problem," Mr. Chotiner said of the debate over ITT's plans to donate several hundred thousand dollars for the Republican Convention in San Diego.

"Have you noticed that Larry O'Brien, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been singularly quiet while all this was raging in the newspapers? He has never been known to give an assist to the Nixon administration or to the Republican party."

When the visitors arrived in Memphis yesterday, they were greeted by the Booker T. Washington High School band playing the Chinese Communist national anthem.

"Welcome, y'all," said Mayor Wyatt Chandler. "We hope when you leave our country you'll take a new phrase back to China, and that's the real meaning of Southern hospitality." The Chinese then received keys to the city.

As they left the airport, their buses passed a group of about 15 pickets carrying signs saying "Mao no" and U.S. and Chinese Nationalist flags.

The Chinese will leave tomorrow for Los Angeles.

3 U.S. Officers Penalized Over Vietnam Battle  
WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuters)—The U.S. Army Friday admonished a general and reprimanded two other officers over an enemy attack on Fire Base Mary Ann in South Vietnam in March, 1971, an assault in which 23 Americans were killed and 76 wounded.

Army Secretary Robert F. Froehke, in announcing the administrative actions against the three officers, said there was evidence of substandard performance during the surprise attack, but no evidence of criminal misconduct.

Mr. Froehke said an official letter of admonition had been placed in the permanent file of Maj. Gen. James I. Baldwin, commander of the Americal Division at the time of the incident.

Army sources said this in effect will prevent further promotion for the general.

Troops of the 198th Infantry Brigade mopping up Fire Base Mary Ann were at the time of the incident part of the Americal Division, an Army spokesman said.

Col. William Hathaway, commander of the brigade during the attack, and Lt. Col. William F. Doyle, who commanded the brigade's 46th Infantry Battalion at the base, were given official letters of reprimand to be placed in their files.

Chile Intervenes In Movie Strike  
SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23 (UPI)—The government took control Friday of the seven U.S. motion-picture distribution firms operating in Chile.

The government said it was acting to end a two-week strike by employees seeking higher wages. There was no indication how long the intervention will last.

Companies affected were Columbia, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal and Warner Bros.

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## Senate Votes Protection For Kennedy

It Quietly Extends Candidates' Coverage

By John H. Avenill

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Senate has quietly passed legislation to provide Secret Service protection for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., despite his insistence that he is not a presidential candidate.

The legislation, which does not mention Sen. Kennedy by name, was passed by voice vote Wednesday, when only a few senators were on the floor, and went generally unnoticed. House of Representatives leaders referred the legislation to the Judiciary Committee for study.

Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Richard C. Dwyne, said the senator had not requested the legislation and had not influenced its passage. "He would like to have protection because security is of concern to us, but not if having protection in any way suggested that he is a candidate," Mr. Dwyne said.

All presidential candidates were given Secret Service guards in 1968, after the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

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## Hanoi Warns Its Populace To Expect More Bombings

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP).—The North Vietnamese population was told yesterday to prepare for continued U.S. air raids by evacuating women, children and the elderly from target areas, constructing more and better air-raid shelters in cities and towns, and improving air-raid facilities.

Nhan Dan, North Vietnam's official newspaper, gave top priority to getting women and children out of towns, cities and manufacturing districts into rural areas, saying that it was "the responsibility of all patriots to help first in population dispersion and then in caring for those dispersed."

"Population dispersal and stepped-up air-defense activities must be carried out absolutely and rapidly," Nhan Dan declared in a statement broadcast in Vietnamese language by radio Hanoi.

The apparently urgent language of the statement could mean that North Vietnam had its air defense decline since summer President Lyndon Johnson ordered his 1968 halt to bombing raids against North Vietnam.

It also could be, at least in part, a device to prepare the North Vietnamese people for increased government restrictions and pressure in the war effort.

Air-Raid Report  
In another broadcast North Vietnam said three U.S. warplanes were shot down Friday.

Thank You, who "waves of 52 bombers and fighter-bombers rained down and criminally attacked civilian populated areas, using many innocent deaths and injuries."

The brief Vietnamese-language broadcast did not specify the type of planes claimed shot down or what happened to the crews and gave no details of damage.

It said the report of three planes was a preliminary assessment, indicating North Vietnam probably will make additional claims.

## GAO Says Relief Programs Aid Military Forces in Laos

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NVT).—The General Accounting Office has reported that U.S. refugee relief programs in Laos are being used in part to support paramilitary forces there.

These forces, it was said, include Meo tribesmen who serve in the clandestine army operated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

In reporting that the refugee program was being used as a cover by the CIA, the GAO was expanding on a report last month that the civilian health program was being used for the same purpose.

The new report, prepared for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's Senate subcommittee on Refugees, declared that funds from the Agency for International Development and the Agriculture Department's Food-for-Peace Program had been diverted to feed and otherwise assist "paramilitary forces and their dependents."

It said that of the 306,000 on refugee relief rolls, entirely administered by AID, 125,000 were paramilitary personnel and their families.

Sen. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat and subcommittee chairman, released yesterday what his office termed a "heavily sanitized" summary of the GAO report. However, sections of the report itself, including the numbers of paramilitary Laotians on refugee rolls and financial aid details, were obtained separately by The New York Times.

The GAO report said that, as of June 30, 1971, the refugee programs supported 20,000 "paramilitary personnel" and 105,000 of their dependents. Most were said to be Meo tribesmen in Kiang Khouang Province, serving in the CIA's clandestine army under Gen. Vang Pao.

AID refugee programs in Laos during the current fiscal year are estimated to cost \$18.2 million and the cost of food donated by the Agriculture Department is \$1.4 million. The GAO report said that the CIA and Defense Department were spending \$2.2 million more under the guise of aid to refugees.

One section of the report said that the total U.S. commitment this year on all forms of refugee aid in Laos was \$69.8 million.

AID as "Cover"  
The GAO report last month, also prepared for Sen. Kennedy, said that the CIA had been using AID's public health programs as a "cover" for some of the military activities in Laos.

AID's administrator, Dr. John Hazzah, publicly acknowledged last year that the CIA had used his organization as a "cover" but he said that this practice was being halted.

However, the new GAO report not only charged that the refugee program was a partial cover for the CIA, but also, for the first time, connected the Agriculture Department with the paramilitary operation.

The report said that the department was providing in the 1972 fiscal year, which ends June 30, commodities worth \$1.4 million, a part of which goes to the clandestine army's tribesmen, as well as unspecified funds to transport the food from the United States to Thailand and then on to Laos.

## 2 Bombs Found At U.S. Memorial To Berlin Airlift

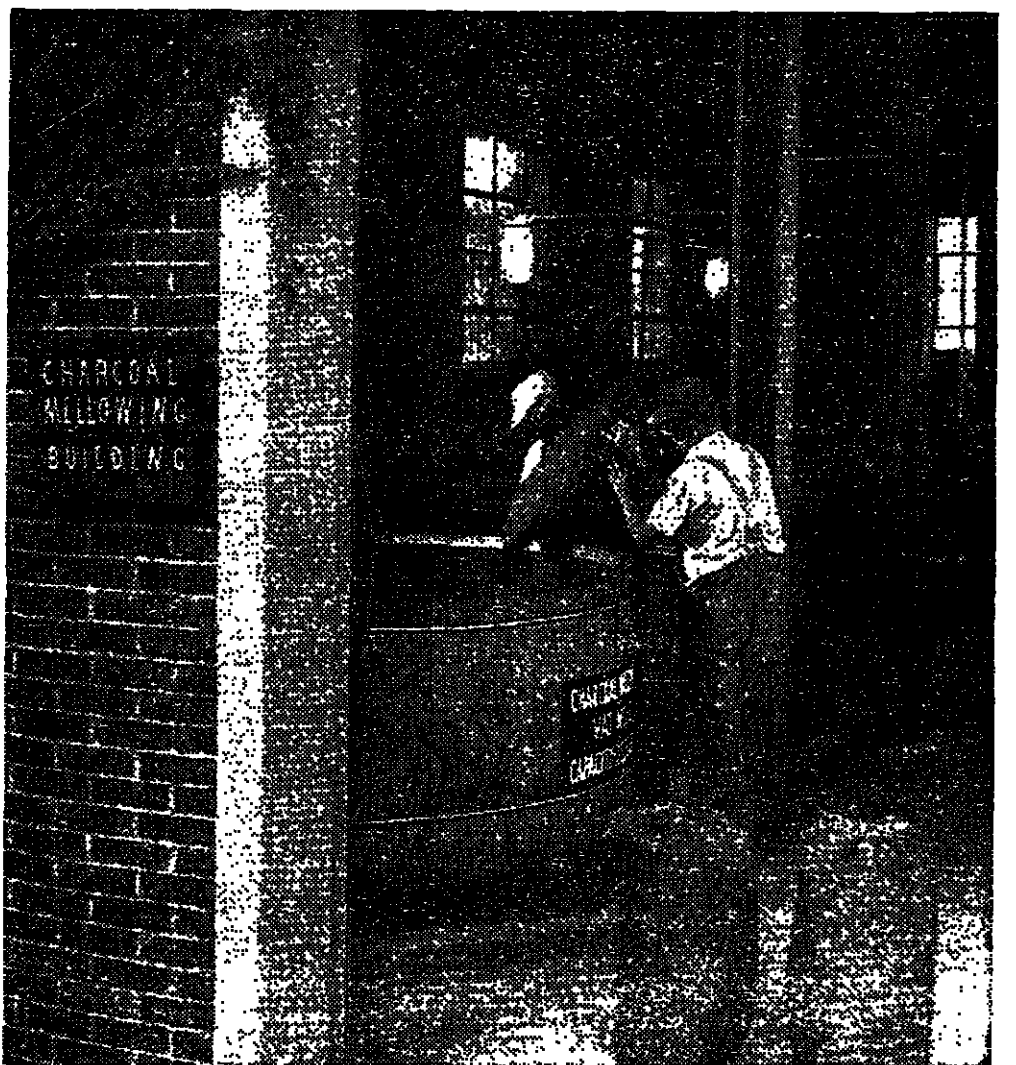
BERLIN, April 23 (AP).—Two homemade bombs were found on a U.S. Air Force plane that serves as a memorial to the 1948 airlift that saved West Berlin. The bombs were dismantled today before they could go off.

An Air Force spokesman at Tempelhof Airfield, where the C-54 Skymaster is mounted for public display, confirmed the incident. Police said that an Air Force officer in civilian clothes saw one explosive device in a plastic bag under one of the plane's wheels.

The officer removed the device and put it in an open area, the police added, and informed security officials.

The time was about 1:30 p.m. and the two bombs were set to go off at 2 p.m., the police added.

Johnson Recovering  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 23 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson maintained his favorable recovery from a heart attack, which occurred April 7, Friday in his penthouse suite at Brooke General Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston. A spokesman said unless there was some change in the 63-year-old Mr. Johnson's condition, termed "satisfactory" by his doctors Tuesday, no further bulletins would be released by the hospital.



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## Republican Counter-Offensive

The American reaction to the renewed bombing of North Vietnam cannot be exactly described as "mixed." There are few signs of any public support for the attacks—but on the other hand the opposition, on the nation's campuses and the city streets, is muted by comparison with the demonstrations evoked by the American incursions into Cambodia and Laos. The real intensity comes at the political level—among the members of the Nixon administration on the one hand and the Democratic opposition on the other.

So far as domestic tranquility is concerned, Mr. Nixon may feel that the situation is in hand. But this, after all, is an election year, and Vietnam is a very vulnerable point for the Republicans. So the administration has mounted a counter-offensive at home against its critics, with many administration leaders involved, and, of course, Vice-President Agnew prominent among them.

Mr. Agnew's approach, being expressed in full-dress speeches, gives the administration public rationale in some detail. Broadly, it follows these lines: The Democratic critics were themselves involved in the policy which created the Vietnamese tragedy, but with the ardor of converts are overlooking the North Vietnamese invasion which provoked the bombing.

There is little point now in trying to create some kind of chronological hierarchy of virtue in respect to this disastrous conflict. And, by the same token, there is not much more to be gained by examining the bases, in morality or in whatever may apply of international law, to either the North

Vietnamese adoption of full-scale warfare or the American response. Hanoi has undoubtedly escalated the land fighting hugely. In the mad logic of war, it had a "right" to do so—and the administration, on the same assumptions, had a "right" to reply with bombs. But any "right" that entails the killing of large numbers of people, when there are other respectable alternatives, is, on the face of it, nonsense.

North Vietnam did not have to risk so much and kill so many at this stage in the war for any goals that are worth the cost. And the American bombing above the DMZ is hardly likely to produce any more satisfactory outcome. It is not necessary to palliate the invasion to find the United States guilty of a similar folly in bombing the North, nor is it sensible to hallow Hanoi's offensive in order to emphasize that guilt.

There is a much more responsible reply that the administration might make to its opponents at home. It could accept the North Vietnamese invitation to resume the Paris talks in secret, and at the conference table. There seems little prospect that such talks could advance far while the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are making their own advances on the fighting fronts. But the willingness to substitute talking for battling is very important now, and the outcome of discussions is really as unpredictable as the outcome of the fighting. Moreover, one cannot conceive of a majority of the American voters rebuffing a President for trying to talk, rather than bomb, the United States out of its present impasse. Quite the contrary.

## Raising the Ante

Hanoi's proposal to resume the semipublic Paris peace conference and to discuss resumption of private talks, despite continuing American bombing of North Vietnam, provides an opening that Washington is unwise to ignore. The United States can lose nothing, even if the semipublic talks remain mere propaganda exchanges, and it might gain a good deal. The possibility of progress toward a negotiated settlement cannot be ruled out in advance. Moreover, Hanoi's offer involves a concession that should not be belittled.

The minutes of the 1968 conversations released by North Vietnam's delegation, while incomplete and misleading in part, remind us that from 1965 to 1968 Hanoi insisted that the bombing had to halt before there could be a peace conference, and it finally won this point. Now Hanoi is pressing the United States to return to the table although the bombing has resumed. In effect, Hanoi now has acknowledged, even while issuing denials, that there was an "understanding" on Communist military restraint in 1968 as the *quid pro quo* for the bombing halt.

Whether or not the so-called 1968 understanding amounted to a tacit agreement, Hanoi clearly "understood" that Washington would feel free to resume bombing north of the Demilitarized Zone if the Communists attacked South Vietnam's major cities or if they invaded South Vietnam in force across the DMZ, as they did earlier this month. While that DMZ operation continues, Hanoi's representatives evidently are prepared to sit across the conference table from the Americans, whose planes are bombing North Vietnam.

However, the information now released by both sides makes it quite clear that nothing in the 1968 "understanding" requires Communist military restraint in areas other than the DMZ and the cities of Saigon, Hue and Da Nang. By calling on the Communists to halt their current offensive everywhere, the Nixon administration has posed a new condition going far beyond those in the

1968 "understanding." It has raised the ante further by refusing to return to the conference table while the offensive goes on. Under the 1968 "understanding," Communist restraint was required to halt the bombing of the North, not to get the United States to negotiate—something Washington offered to do while the fighting in the South and the bombing of the North both continued.

Most curious of all, perhaps, is Washington's reluctance to resume the four-party semipublic peace conference, which Hanoi wants, and its attempt to limit future meetings to private talks, even if that is the best place for the "serious negotiations" the United States seeks. It is curious because Washington's major objective is to get a reluctant Hanoi to negotiate with the Saigon government. Hanoi has barred Saigon's representatives from its private meetings with the United States but has sat with them in the four-party, semipublic meetings. Saigon's presence at the conference was the one American condition for a bombing halt that Hanoi itself, in the 1968 minutes just released, admitted repeatedly it had accepted. And those North Vietnamese minutes refer twice to Saigon by its official name, "the Republic of Vietnam," instead of as the "Saigon administration."

These references are intriguing. They could have been deleted along with the numerous other excisions made in the partial minutes Hanoi has just published. Is this a signal that Hanoi may be softening in its refusal to negotiate privately with Saigon?

There is no certain answer to this question. But there is plenty of evidence that Hanoi wants to reopen negotiations with the United States—not only in the semipublic peace conference but in private talks. With politburo member Le Duc Tho offering three times this month to return to Paris, it would be folly for the United States to delay any longer in resuming negotiations in Paris and in every other possible forum.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Shifts in Romania

There has been a lot of shifting and shuffling in the Romanian party apparatus over the past few months. Mr. Ceausescu, the party leader, is trying simultaneously to reduce corruption, improve efficiency, tighten security, fight off Soviet pressures, and surround himself with men he can trust. This is bound to require some fairly crisp and risky juggling.

—From the Times (London).

### Giap's Offensive

Gen. Giap's all-out onslaught on South Vietnam rages on unabated. It is still too early to predict what the eventual outcome might be. One thing, however, is already

clear. If the object was to deal the South Vietnamese forces a smashing blow at the first impact, which would send them reeling in demoralized disarray, then that object has failed.

Particularly in the northern battle zone, immediately south of the Demilitarized Zone, the South Vietnamese Third Division, after first falling back, rallied and was able to take a heavy toll of the big Russian T-54 tanks. North Vietnam now has 12 divisions committed outside its own territory, and 80 percent of their heavy equipment is Russian-supplied. North Vietnam itself has been denuded of troops.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

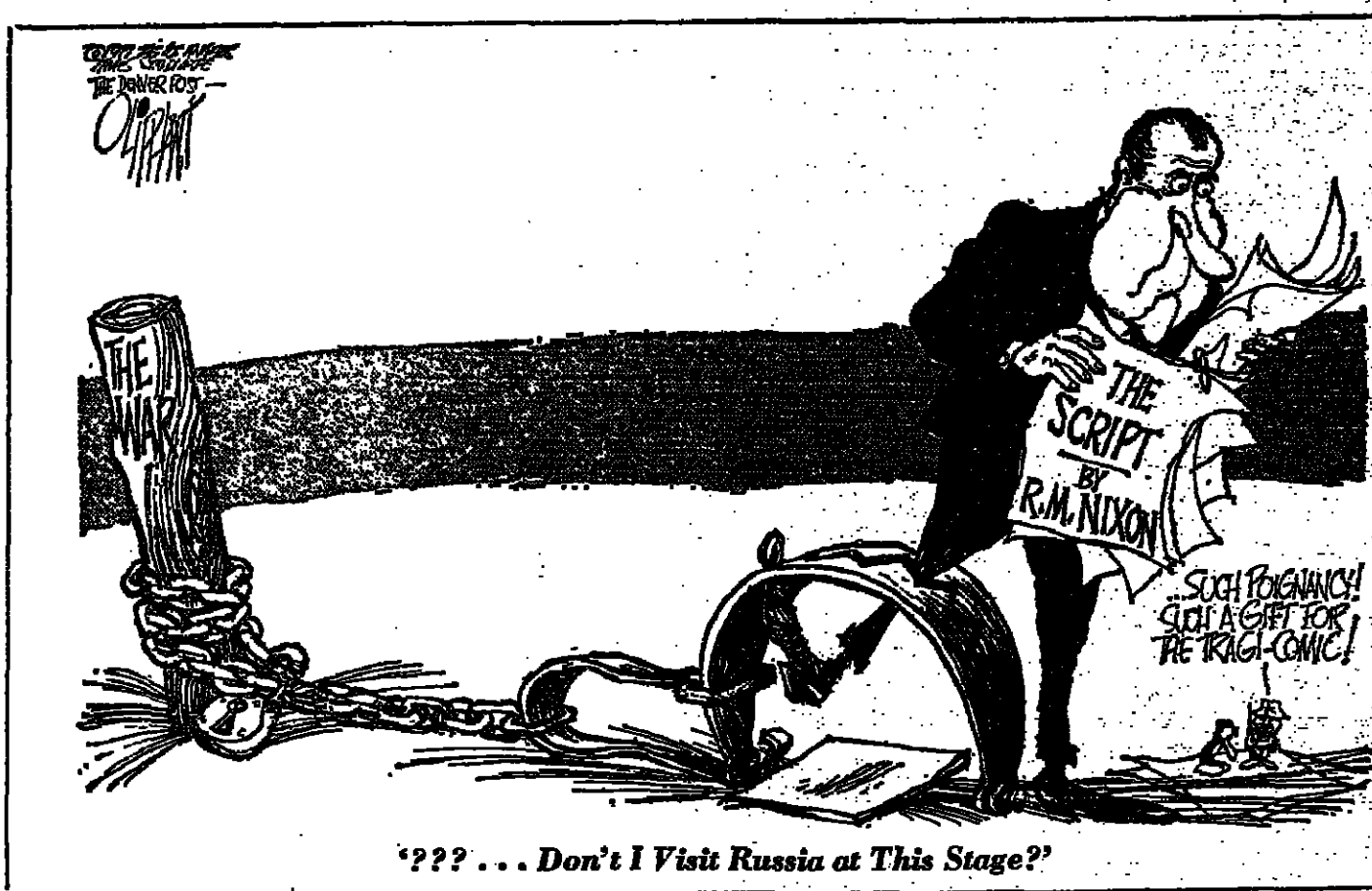
April 24, 1897

NICE—Yesterday Queen Victoria of England received the visits of M. Gambard, the Spanish Consul, and Mgr. Chapon, the Bishop of Nice. With the latter, Her Majesty conversed for fully a quarter of an hour. Her Majesty also sent 3,000 francs to the mayor of Nice, to be distributed to local charities, and a handsome pearl bracelet with an autographed picture to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1922

NEW YORK—Wild scenes marked Miss Geraldine Farrar's farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. When the curtain came down on "Zara," fully 5,000 Farrar fans stormed the stage and carried the diva to the automobile which the stagehands tried to pull up Broadway traffic congestion prevented this. In a farewell talk, Miss Farrar hinted that she will appear under David Belasco's management.



'??? ... Don't I Visit Russia at This Stage?'

## How to Re-Elect Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The anti-war student movement has reached another critical point in its turbulent history. Some of its leaders are advocating violence again, and some are holding back, while the majority of the university students seem apathetic or frustrated, so this may be a good time to look at the problem.

The hope of the campus militants apparently is to influence President Nixon to stop the bombing in Vietnam and maybe even to drive him out of office, but while the tactics of violence undoubtedly contributed to these results with President Johnson in 1968, the situation now is quite different.

Johnson had over half a million American soldiers in Vietnam in the spring of 1968 and no plan to get out. There was no visible movement then toward an accommodation with China or the Soviet Union, no real progress toward control of nuclear arms, no tangible evidence of European unity or East-West agreement on European security, no cease-fire between the Arab states and Israel in the Middle East, and no realistic negotiations for world monetary and trade reform.

All this is different now. Nothing has been settled but everything is in movement. The Democratic party controlled the White House in 1968, and Richard Nixon was struggling back from a record of unpopularity and defeat, but now he is in the White House, in trouble but in command, and it is the Democrats who are in disarray.

### Nixon Not Trapped

Nixon is not going to be blown out of the White House by students taking over ROTC headquarters on campus or throwing debris out of second-story windows. He is not trapped in the White House or forced to travel around the country from military base to military base. He is not worried about his health or thinking about going home to save his life. He is running well ahead in the polls with a lot going for him in the foreign field outside of Vietnam, and violent demonstrations against him could easily assure his re-election.

The students who want to wind down Nixon and set Jan. 20, 1973, as the date certain for his total withdrawal from American politics have only two chances, and even these are not very good: to turn their energies to quiet, legal political organization to get the 25 million young people 18 to 28 years old registered, and to turn their minds to the domestic issues of unemployment, high prices,

tax reform and the reunification of the nation.

The country is sick of violence, sick of Vietnam and bored to death with the trivial squabbles of the Democrats; and more violence by the campus militants, who are even less popular now than when they helped elect Nixon in 1968, is only going to divide the country even more, and perpetuate the very things they fear and hate the most.

### Key to Peace

The sticking point that just barely holds Nixon's Vietnam policy together is the American prisoners of war, and on this issue the anti-war student movement might have some influence. The more demonstrations there are against the President on the campuses, the more Hanoi is likely to believe that it can win the war by invasion and violence and by holding the American prisoners as hostages and by counting on anti-war public opinion in the United States.

The key to ending the war is the release of these prisoners.

Once this is done, the last popular argument for Nixon's policy is gone. Hanoi is operating on the illusion that holding the prisoners is their greatest asset, but in fact holding them could be the greatest barrier to a settlement, and nobody has a better chance to persuade them of this fundamental point than the anti-war organizations in the American universities and elsewhere.

What would Nixon do if Hanoi suddenly turned over every single American prisoner to their families? Tell the people of this country in an election year that the bombing and the war had to go on to defend the Saigon government, with an army of over a million men, a thousand American planes, over 500 helicopters, and an air force of over 40,000? To assure the strategic balance in the Pacific and the triumph of democracy in Indochina?

An argument could be made for all this, but it's not likely to be the sort of campaign oratory Nixon would choose for re-election and, in any event, he is not going to be diverted from his

present course by campus turmoil, which he regards as a political asset, or by compassionate arguments that the bombing is only harming the country he thinks he is saving.

Maybe calmer minds around him, and there are a few, will convince him that the provocative challenge of the enemy's invasion across the DMZ, had as it is, is not as important as his larger objectives of a new understanding with China in Asia and with the Soviet Union in Europe and the Middle East.

But all this could be wrecked by a sudden outburst of violence in the universities, which seem to corner and challenge him. The universities cannot persuade him or bully him with demonstrations, but they have the power of political registration and organization, and they might have some influence in Hanoi to get the prisoners released to their families. And this sort of thing has much more chance of influencing the course of the war and the election than smashing windows or stopping traffic.

## The Merry Month of May

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Europe is spinning into what promises to be its most significant political month in years. In quick succession follow a crucial Italian election, the acid test for Willy Brandt's policy of West German détente with Communist East Europe, and the Nixon-Bresnev summit meeting which may decide the shape of things on this continent for at least the rest of the decade.

The program opens today with a late April appetizer—the French referendum. This is locally labeled as immensely important because, should President Pompidou fail to get popular support on the issue of broadening the Common Market to include England, the fabric of the new "Europe" would dissolve. But it is not in fact as important as it sounds.

The truth is that this is but a neat trick the wily president has used to divide and confound his opposition while once again isolating the French Communists from other parliamentary parties. He stands as much chance of losing on this carefully conceived issue as Mrs. Golda Meir stands of being invited by Anwar Sadat to dance a waltz.

The French people of all political shades want Britain in the market, partly to offset dynamic

West Germany. Diehard Gaullists who dislike the Market (and Pompidou), must stick with the president in order to save their electoral necks; radicals and independents who like the Market and Britain even if they don't like Pompidou, are bound to back that shrewd leader on this issue.

More important to reality is the Italian vote of May 7. Both of Italy's main parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, face this in somewhat flabby condition. The Christian Democrats are in far the worse shape. They have ruled almost since World War II, first by themselves and then in varying coalitions.

But the cohesiveness that once held them together has rotted away and they have no more dominant leadership. A neo-fascist movement has gobbled up some of their conservative support. Their left-wing, no longer kept in line by a politically active Vatican, is slipping to the Marxists. Meanwhile the Communists find many of their own younger members going even further left—to Maoist and anarchist advocates of revolution.

Theoretically the vote could demonstrate that the only logical formula applicable is a parliamentary coalition between Demo-

crats and Communists; but neither side would agree. The Communists, above all, prefer to be isolated from power in the hope that things are drifting their way and they can take over a few years hence.

Simultaneously the West German parliament will conclude its debate and vote on Brandt's Ostpolitik seeking détente with Moscow. This is a knife-edge choice. Should Brandt lose, his government would fall and the prospect of a slowly easing European situation would vanish.

Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Moscow just as repercussions of these exceptionally important tests resound. If the Italian Christian Democrats manage to form another government under their leadership Nixon's hand will be strengthened. If Brandt wins, Nixon will be reassured because Washington formally accepts the West German policy of relaxation with the East.

But if Brandt loses and a tougher, anti-Soviet regime grips Bonn, the U.S. President might conceivably have a better temporary bargaining hand—if Bresnev wants a bargain. There is no doubt that one particular goal the latter seeks is Nixon's agreement for a European security conference.

The United States will almost certainly approve that idea—for some time next year—in exchange for a valid tactical accord on arms controls as worked out in the SALT discussions. This, of course, has direct repercussions on both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, so that Europe is profoundly affected.

It is rare that events of such significance should come in so rapid a succession. The chances are that in France and Italy the Communist will emerge as some what more isolated from other parties and that Brandt's Socialists in West Germany will squeak through with their visions of détente.

There should be no insurmountable bar to an eventual European security conference, as desired by Moscow. And, since its explicit goal would be to accept the continent's existing ideological status quo, isolation of West Europe's two biggest Communist parties must anyway be part of its ultimate deal.

EDWARD F. RICE.

### Gang Warfare

Wars are always started by small opposing hostile groups, or gangs, known as the leaders, or leadership of nations.

In war democracy becomes a myth, a farce, a desecration; the people become a nonentity—theirs to obey and die. But the gang always speaks in the name of the people.

Power becomes concentrated, absolute and supreme like God's! There's one that's been going on for a hell of a long time—it's called the Vietnam war. Having become long since totally meaningless, it continues nonetheless with heightened fury to save that which is above all else, that which is truly precious and priceless, namely, F.A.C.E! The gang's face.

No sacrifice in blood or treasure is too great to achieve this and to wipe their hands and their horrendous mistakes with people's blood!

S. N. MESJIAN.

Tangier.

## Poland Said To Aid Drive Against RFE

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The present drive to end vital U.S. government subsidies for Radio Free Europe (RFE) is being aided by a clandestine operation of the Polish Communist party, according to a confidential report from a reliable informant inside Poland.

This informant reports that the now-deposed regime of then party boss Wladyslaw Gomułka, about two years ago became disaffected with the lack of action on RFE, the Munich-based station, that beams broadcasts to Poland and other Eastern European Communist states. Consequently, it set up a secret group to "systematically instigate opposition toward RFE" with \$3 million funneled into Poland's Washington Embassy.

In charge of the operation, according to this report, is Ewald Frelek, a member of the party secretariat. Besides stirring up opposition, it was charged with responsibility for supplying helpful information to American foes of RFE.

Serious American students of the Polish situation doubt that anything close to \$3 million was appropriated for this purpose. However, the informant's past record is good enough to make the outlines of the story credible.

Actually, anti-RFE operations in Warsaw remained strictly secret until February when rumors began pouring out. "It is assumed that they were started by former Gomułka men who were removed from this project," the informant reports.

However, he adds, there is a divided opinion deep inside the Polish United Workers' party, the country's Communist party, about RFE. In party discussions, he says, it is noted RFE not only "creates many problems for the party leadership" but also provides some benefits.

"Without RFE, almost all seem to agree, Soviet instructions would be more strict and also there would be a trend to fall in line with other Soviet republics," he adds.

A footnote: The informant reveals that party Secretary Jery Lukaszewicz recently called in the heads of Poland's newspapers and radio stations to caution them not to go overboard in praising Sen. J. William Fulbright's drive against RFE. "The mass media in Poland should use only information from the Polish press agency without any embellishment of their own," according to the informant.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., father of the reforms which have revolutionized the Democratic National Convention structure, is saying privately that he does not approve of efforts by his followers to unseat the Chicago delegates of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Ironically, the Chicago challenge is viewed as a tactical anti-organization Democratic test case for rigorous enforcement of delegate guidelines adopted by the McGovern Commission. But Sen. McGovern, now not merely a reformer but a frontrunner for the Democratic presidential nomination, does not wish to alienate Mayor Daley. The challenge against 33 committed Chicago delegates and six more in the suburbs who were elected in the March 21 Illinois primary is based on the charge that they were handpicked and supported by the mayor's regular party organization in defiance of McGovern Commission guidelines. Alderman William Singer, a McGovern supporter who is leading the challenge, was told by Sen. McGovern aides weeks ago that he definitely would have the senator's support.

They were wrong. Although he has made no public declaration, Sen. McGovern privately is inclined against supporting the challenge because the Daley delegates were elected by a public vote of the voters without opposition from McGovern aides.

But beyond that, Sen. McGovern hopes that Mayor Daley, whose distaste for Sen. Hubert Humphrey is well known, might choose Sen. McGovern in a McGovern-Humphrey confrontation. Such an endorsement could help Sen. McGovern's reelection by other key party groups, such as Pete Carmel of Philadelphia.

However, Sen. McGovern now will be pressured by his followers to publicly endorse the Chicago challenge. Their argument: failure to do so would demonstrate Democratic support for the status quo, unlike Mayor Daley, who has openly and publicly followed the McGovern Commission guidelines. In effect, they argue, Sen. McGovern would be destroying his own creation.

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## Area of U.S. Suburbs Grew By One-Third During 1960s

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—The land eaten up by sprawling American suburbs increased fully a third during the 1960s, according to a new Census Bureau report.

But even with this increase, the report showed, metropolitan America still covers only a trifling proportion of the nation's land area. About one-third of the population now lives on less than 2 percent of the land.

The strong increase in urban sprawl evidenced by the census report is the result of two strong trends working at once. The population, increasingly, is concentrating in metropolitan areas. At the same time, the density of these areas is decreasing.

The report thus demonstrated that more Americans now live in cities and suburbs, but they live farther apart and over a much larger area.

In 1960 urban areas contained 125.3 million people. By 1970, the total grew 19 percent to 149.3 million. In the meantime, the land covered by such areas grew 35 percent, from 40,238 to 54,103 square miles.

This is now 1.53 percent of the country's total land area, 3,536,855 square miles.

The definition of "urban areas" used in the report covers all towns of 2,500 or more. Data were also presented for the narrower category of "urbanized areas." These are cities of 50,000 or more, plus surrounding areas which have at least 1,000 people per square mile.

## Chinese Release 2 Sailors Seized Near Hong Kong

HONG KONG, April 23 (AP).—An American and an Australian, both bankers in Hong Kong, said today that Chinese Communists who captured them and their yacht had treated them "very well" during the two days and nights they were held on a small island—even providing them with food, beer and bedding aboard their yacht.

Michael Dowling, of Pasadena, Calif., and John Freason, of Sydney, said after their release that they mistakenly sailed to within 10 miles of Lamma Island, 25 miles south of Hong Kong, on Friday. They were taken into custody by three junks and towed into a small harbor.

The two men were kept aboard their anchored 26-foot yacht until their release this morning.

"The Chinese showed no animosity or antagonism whatsoever," Mr. Dowling said. "They appeared interested only in establishing that we were what we said we were."

## U.S. Woman Crosses Atlantic To Visit Dentist at a Saving

By David Binder

BONN, April 23 (NYT).—Mrs. Louise Shaw lives in Winston-Salem, N.C., a dentist. Dr. Manfred Freise, lives here. Since 1970, she has been flying to Bonn for treatment because, she says, it is cheaper and better than dental service in her home town.

She came upon the idea two years ago when her neighborhood dentist in Winston-Salem said that it would cost about \$1,000 to provide her with six gold crowns. "I went home and sat on the porch and cried," she recalled. "We just could not afford that sort of fee."

Her husband, Eynum, a former newspaperman who worked for journalism at Wake Forest University, comforted her with the recollection of the good and reasonably priced dental treatment they received here a decade earlier when he was a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Shaw did some calculations and some letters writing. Then she came to Europe on Icelandic Airlines, whose round-trip fare was \$210 then. By the time she returned home, she had spent about \$500 and had six new crowns and a pleasant stay in Europe to show for it.

**Tax Benefit, Too**

At tax time last year, Mrs. Shaw learned that the U.S. government also took a favorable view of her long-distance dental treatment and allowed the 10,000-mile round-trip air fare as a deductible medical expense.

"We were told that by halving the cost of treatment in the United States, we had increased our taxable income, which pleased the government," she said.

Delighted by the experience, Mrs. Shaw dispatched her husband to Dr. Freise at Christmas for a gold inlay and gum treatment and their 14-year-old daughter for orthodontic work. The Shaws reckoned that they had saved about 50 percent.

Now Mrs. Shaw is here for new dentures, having given up hope on a fitting that would be painless. She said that her new dentures, as provided by Dr. Freise, were perfect at half the cost at home. "Besides," she said, "I am having a wonderful time here, so good that I have lost track of the days."

Asked about Dr. Freise's qualifications, Mrs. Shaw said: "He has studied at three universities in the United States and also in Switzerland and Sweden, and he is competent. I enjoy going to the dentist here."

**Alleta Sullivan Dies; 5 Sons Killed on Ship**

WATERLOO, Iowa, April 23 (AP).—Alleta M. Sullivan, 77, mother of the five Sullivan brothers who died during World War II, died here yesterday after suffering a stroke.

When the USS Juneau was sunk off the Solomon Islands in November, 1942, her sons—George, 28; Francis, 26; Joseph, 23; Madison, 22, and Albert, 20, went down with the ship. They had enlisted in the U.S. Navy shortly after the outbreak of the war and had asked that they be allowed to serve together.

Their deaths were a major reason for a later Navy policy prohibiting all the sons of a family from serving on the same ship.

**Swiss Isolationists**

ZERMATT, April 23 (Reuters).—Residents have launched a petition against a proposed road to link this village with the rest of Switzerland because they fear the traffic will shatter the peace of their community, at the foot of the Matterhorn. Zermatt is reached only by rail, air or foot.



Some of the thousands of cyclists on the Champs-Elysées Saturday who were demonstrating in Paris streets against role of automobile in urban pollution.

## Handwriting on the Wall May Be Off for Graffiti

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—For graffiti artists, the handwriting may be on the wall. From a yellow jelly called DWR (Dirty Word Remover) to a plastic "armor" being tested on Grant's Tomb, new techniques are competing with one another to outwit the public scrawlers who specialize in spray paint and Magic Markers.

A Morrisville, N.J., manufacturer of industrial chemicals will sell 5,000 to 8,000 gallons of Dirty Word Remover in New York City in the six-month period ending June 30.

The remover comes in two strengths, with the heavier-duty version optimistically named Enthal.

"For every substance there's a solvent, though they may stomp you for awhile," said Milton Cohen, president of Sterling Sanitary Supply Corporation of Woodside, Queens, a distributor of DWR, product of Kem Research. (He labels it with "Graffiti" above the name.)

Mr. Cohen said many of his customers were single gallons, at \$13.50, to individuals or businesses "hit by graffiti."

Of the newly developed "graffiti-proofing" plastic coatings, one fit-testing tested at subway stations, the pink granite base of the Cleopatra's Needle obelisk in Central Park, and other public and commercial buildings here.

This plastic, an acrylic polymer called Hydron, is basically the same substance as that used for "seal" contact lenses and anti-fogging ski goggles and scuba masks. It was patented by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and licensed in this country by the National Patent Development Corp.

A gallon of Hydron reportedly will cover almost 800 square feet of a smooth surface like tile, or 300 square feet of a relatively porous surface like brick, at a cost of 3 to 5 cents a square foot for material. Labor adds to the cost.

The product carries a five-year warranty. Hydron can be sprayed, rolled or brushed on.

**Air Pollution**

The coatings were developed to protect porous materials, such as granite, limestone and brick for the "sulfuric plaque" created by air pollution.

At Columbia University, as "stop the bombing" demonstrations got under way last week, a maintenance man used DWR on a large "STOP" painted on a limestone pillar.

He spread it on thickly, let it work awhile, put on a little more and scrubbed it diligently with a stiff brush. A subsurface outline called a "ghost" seemed to linger, but the surface was clean.

Sid Ackersoff, superintendent of services, said he regularly stocks six to 12 gallons of DWR—along with two or three other products, since "not one works on everything."

Edmund Draga, the DWR manufacturer and himself a chemist, agreed.

"Anybody who says one product will eliminate the problem just doesn't understand the problem," he said.

## Shooting Spree in Town Square Man Kills Two and Himself After Wounding 4 in Missouri

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., April 23 (AP).—A young man shot up the town square with an M1 carbine, killing two policemen, wounding a sheriff and three other persons, then killing himself.

Charles R. Simpson, 24, of nearby Holden, Mo., went on the five-minute rampage Friday evening in this community of 5,000.

The slain policemen were Donald Marler, 28, father of one child and an officer for one year, and Francis Wirt, 24, who had been on the police force less than a month after Army duty in Vietnam. He was single.

Witnesses said the long-haired Simpson, wearing old Army fatigues, cut down the two policemen with a burst of rifle fire in the back as they walked in front of a local bank.

Darting into the bank, Simpson sprayed it with bullets, inflicting superficial wounds on two employees, Deborah Roach and Mary Stewart.

Simpson ran past a cleaning shop and a burst of gunfire brought down Orville Allen, a delivery man in his 50s.

Mr. Allen, wounded in the chest and right leg, was in critical condition.

Dashing on to the sheriff's office, Simpson fired two shots through a window into the living quarters of Sheriff Bill Gough, who was hit in the right shoulder and right leg while eating dinner. Sheriff Gough's condition was listed as good.

Simpson ran back toward the square, then shot himself. More than 100 rifle cartridges were found in his pockets.

Holden Police Chief Albert Wakeman said that Simpson had been in trouble frequently, mostly for traffic violations with his motorcycle.

"He seemed to get quite a kick out of trying to do things around town with his motorcycle," the police chief said. "He seemed to be in with the militant people—the younger group that was turned this way. He was very belligerent toward police or authority."

He said that Simpson frequently called him "pig" and "he got a little stronger at times."

"He believed he was always getting the short end of the stick," Chief Wakeman said. "He always had the feeling that he was being picked on."

## Bonn Recalls Its Envoy at Athens' Bid American Base Involved in Row

BONN, April 23 (Reuters).—West Germany yesterday announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Athens at the request of the Greek government in the diplomatic row over Greek political prisoner George Managakis' flight to Germany eight days ago in a West German military plane.

At the same time two West German newspapers demanded to know what role Prof. Horst Ehmke, a leading aide of Chancellor Willy Brandt, had played in the affair.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Peter Limbourg would in a few days leave the Greek capital, with his envoy's status ended as of the day before yesterday.

Greece on Thursday had demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Limbourg because of his alleged participation in organizing the departure of Prof. Managakis, who left after his provisional release from prison on health grounds.

He had served nearly three years of an 18-year sentence for plotting to overthrow Greece's army-backed regime.

A leading West German paper reported that Prof. Ehmke, the head of Mr. Brandt's chancellery, is a friend of Prof. Managakis. The right-of-center nationally-circulated Die Welt described Mr. Limbourg as "the victim of a hobby diplomat" and said he had been "sacrificed on the altar of professional self-righteousness."

Indications were that the plan to free Prof. Managakis was not born in the Athens embassy, the Bonn Foreign Ministry or its Defense Ministry, but in Prof. Ehmke's chancellery, the newspaper said.

A not a nationally-circulated newspaper, the independent and conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, commented that the recall of Ambassador Limbourg had created a situation which could no longer be redressed with pretty words.

**487th Cosmos in Orbit**

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Friday launched into orbit its 487th Cosmos unmanned satellite, Tass said.

**French Diplomat Fought Police in Prague Arrest**

PRAGUE, April 23 (UPI).—A French Embassy official, expelled on espionage charges, physically attacked Czechoslovak secret police when they arrested him, the Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo said yesterday.

The official, Georges Vaugier, a third secretary, was expelled recently, charged with spying. The move came only a few days after a third secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris was expelled on similar charges.

When police asked Mr. Vaugier to hand over his diplomatic passport after allegedly receiving espionage material, Rude Pravo said, "Vaugier refused. . . and alternately used jujitsu, karate and kicks."

Mr. Vaugier allegedly received a "neat yellow package" from a man outside his house, Rude Pravo said, with Mr. Vaugier's wife "checking whether the air is clear."

A desperate female scream shattered the afternoon idyll, Rude Pravo said. "Mrs. Vaugier noticed the hand-to-hand exchange was in bad trouble. From several directions, a number of 'security' men were approaching the frightened threesome."

"Vaugier," the newspaper said, "willy-nilly was forced to leave his diplomatic post. . . with a mark on his career as a superspy."

Officials say that about 25 of the more than 90 new silos are a few feet wider than the rest. They still do not know what is destined to go into the smaller of the silos, most of which are in operations complexes that now house the SS-11.

This missile has either a single warhead of one to two megatons or a warhead of three parts, each of which is in the hundreds of kilotons. A kiloton is equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT.

Some analysts believe that a much-improved liquid-fuel SS-11 may be under development. Others expect a new generation of "SS-11 type" missile. Still others believe the Soviet Union is working on a new solid-fuel missile that will be a great advance on its SS-13 solid-fuel missile, which carries a single warhead.

Late last month, in answer to a reporter's question, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird predicted that the Soviet Union would soon start testing a new intercontinental missile. He declined to explain why he thought so, but, it is now clear, his answer was based on what is taking place at Tyuratam.

**Three Possible Reasons**

After the construction had been detected, weapons specialists in and out of government speculated that they were designed for one of three purposes: To give added protection to existing missiles, to house modified versions of the two basic Soviet intercontinental missiles, the SS-9 and the SS-11, or to accommodate entirely new missiles.

Most analysts now agree that at least one and possibly two new missiles are involved.

Officials say that the arms limitation agreement that the President hopes to initial in Moscow would not preclude the emplacement by the Soviet Union and the United States of new and larger missiles as part of a modernization program, as long as they simultaneously retire an equal number of missiles of comparable size. Presumably, the new missile at Tyuratam would be considered roughly comparable to the SS-9.

Analysts said preliminary information suggested that it was designed by the team that built the SS-9, a liquid-fuel missile capable of carrying one warhead of about 25 megatons or three warheads of five megatons each. A megaton represents the explosive force equivalent to one million tons of TNT.

The U.S. analysts do not know whether the new missile is meant primarily to carry a larger number of warheads, or to house a new guidance system to improve on the disappointing accuracy of the three-part multiple warhead tested on the SS-9, or for some other purpose.

"Once the test firings begin, this should fairly quickly become apparent," a State Department analyst declared.

Officials say that about 25 of the more than 90 new silos are a few feet wider than the rest. They still do not know what is destined to go into the smaller of the silos, most of which are in operations complexes that now house the SS-11.

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**Empress Lays Down the Law To Iran's 'Ill-Mannered' Police**

TEHRAN, April 23 (AP).—Empress Farah charged last night in a speech at the police academy that the Iranian police were "ill-mannered, inconsiderate and showed unnecessary favor to royal motorcades and owners of large luxurious cars."

She said in a statement today that she had repeatedly objected to the harsh treatment of the public by the police.

"Often, when we are passing by, policemen push people, including children, away in their attempt to serve us," the statement said. "This is no service."

"Unfortunately, some policemen retain mistaken ideas that some individuals are important. That is why large, luxurious motor cars are given favorable treatment and smaller, cheaper cars are stopped and traffic jams prolonged to let one single VIP through."

The police have not commented on Empress Farah's remarks except to say that the cadets at the academy cheered and applauded them.





Democratic contenders: Humphrey, Muskie, McGovern.

## Rail Test For British Labor Law

Union Chiefs Bow But Not Members

**By Bernard D. Nossiter**  
LONDON (WP).—Britain's trade unions, long criticized for their "I'm all right, Jack," approach to work, woke up last week to find their world had gone wrong.

The newly created Industrial Relations Court slapped the huge Transport and General Workers Union with a fine of £50,000 because the union had defied the court's order to end its boycott of two Liverpool trucking firms.

The three rail unions took one look at that decision and promptly decided that they had better obey another order from the court, to knock off their slowdown for 14 days and go back to the bargaining table.

This is unprecedented in collective bargaining here and marks a major turning point for industrial relations. Its full implications are only now beginning to be grasped.

### Little Law

Unlike the United States, there has been little codified law to govern unions and wage bargaining here. For the most part, the process has been worked out by trial and error and by case law made in traditional courts.

This fit the British temperament where no written constitution rules the land. As Vic Feather, the shrewd but chaste general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), observed the other day:

"We are not a law-abiding people; we are a decently behaved people."

Prime Minister Edward Heath, however, and his fellow meritocrats who now run the Conservative party, came to the office convinced that "decency" was not good enough.

This, Heath and company believed, was especially true in labor relations. In their eyes, the unions have been winning inflationary pay increases that threaten the competitiveness of British industry as Mr. Heath leads the country into the Common Market's customs union.

### New Measure

So last year Mr. Heath got a new law governing industrial relations through Parliament. It is a rich and complex document that draws on the Wagner, Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws for its inspiration.

Mr. Feather's TUC decided that the best course of action was to ignore the new law. The member unions of this British counterpart of the AFL-CIO have refused even to appear before the new court that the act established.

The law came into force during last winter's coal strike. But Mr. Heath was reluctant to use it in that dispute because popular sympathy was so clearly with the miners.

As a result, the miners came away with a big pay increase, about 10 percent, and the government's present target was smashed. A humiliated Heath went on national television to decry lawlessness and to promise grimly that it would not happen again.

Oddly enough, the first use of the new law was not by the itching government but by a pair of small private truckers in Liverpool. They complained to the new court about a dockworkers' boycott against them, a boycott flowing from a jurisdictional dispute. The court first imposed a fine of about \$13,000. But the Transport and General Workers Union simply ignored the order to service the truck firms and equally ignored the fine.

The rail unions ordered their men to work no overtime and to apply literally every one of the thousands of safety rules. The Heath government, convinced that the inconvenient commuting public was dead set against the rail workers, decided that this was an ideal time to invoke the law's emergency provisions.

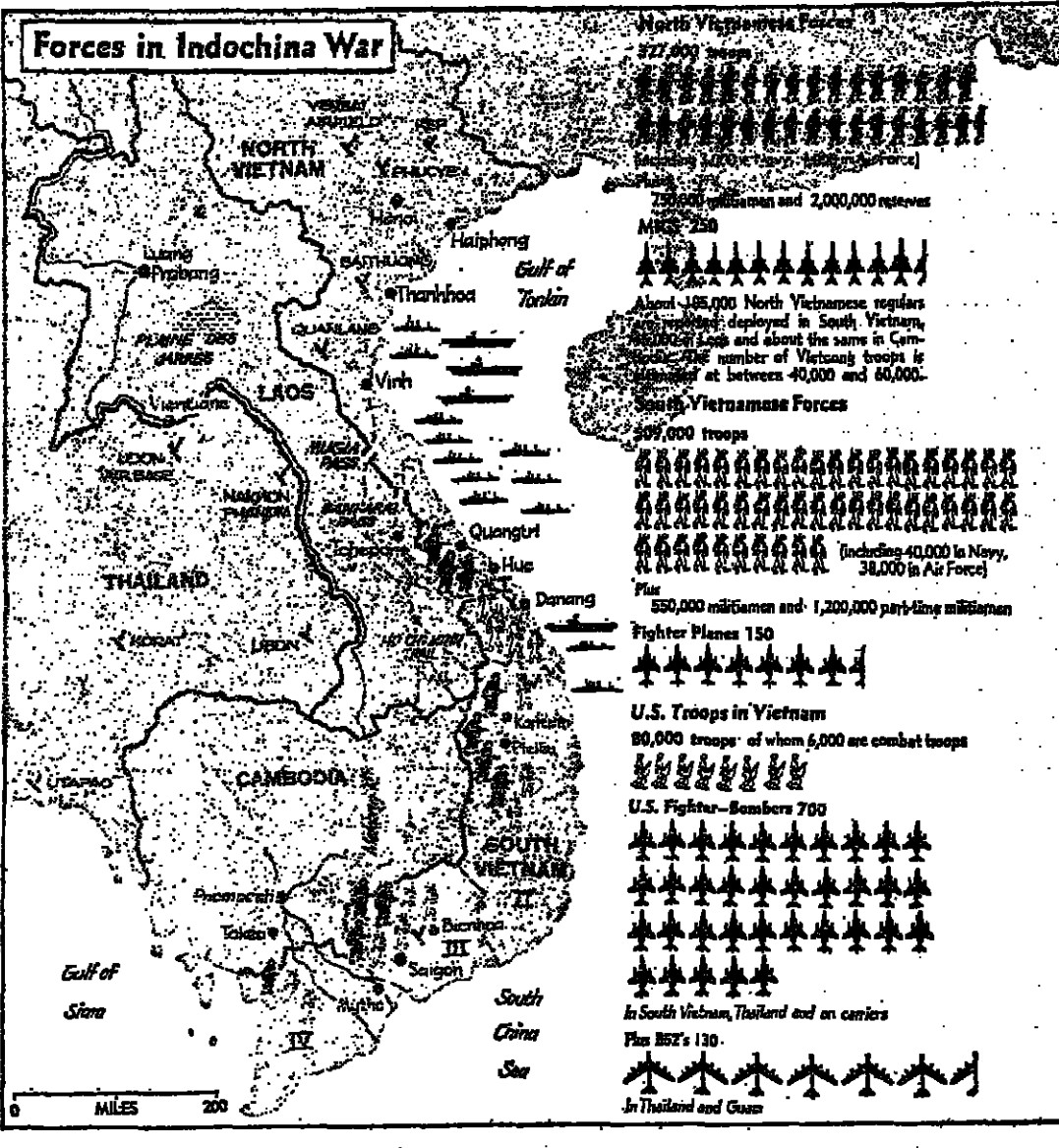
The government got the new court to order a 14-day cooling-off period on the rails. When the union chiefs saw that the industrial relations judge had socked the dockers with the second fine, 10 times as large as the first one, they decided to ask their men to call off the slow-down.

All this looks splendid for Heath and company, but there are many unanswered questions in the new terrain that is being explored here.

On the rails, will the government continue to be tough and refuse to pay a penny more than the 12.5 percent increase a mediator has recommended?

If the slowdown continues, more or less spontaneously, as it did into the weekend, what will the new court do? Can it hold the union responsible and impose even bigger fines for contempt? Can it issue orders against 200,000 individual rail workers and hold them for contempt?

Nobody here knows the answers. But one thing is clear: Britain's labor relations will never be the same again.



Half of the 6,000 American combat troops still in South Vietnam are west and northwest of Da Nang. Others are in Bien Hoa area northeast of Saigon. Besides its four carriers, U.S. has more than 20 ships shelling targets north and south of DMZ. About 50 B-52s are at Ubon in Thailand and 80 to 100 on Guam. On Communist side, forces in Laos are said to include more than 20,000 local men, with several thousand in Cambodian forces.

## 3d Week of Hanoi Offensive

### Victory Through Air Power?

By Craig R. Whitney

**SAIGON (NTT).**—The planes took off after midnight last Sunday—18 giant B-52 bombers from Thailand, 100 jet fighters from the Danang base in South Vietnam and the aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin—heading for Haiphong. Never before had the slow, unmaneuverable B-52s gone so deep into the North Vietnamese heartland with its formidable array of Soviet-built ground-to-air missiles. But never before had the strategic situation in Vietnam taken quite the same form.

The North Vietnamese ground offensive in South Vietnam was in its third week. The fighting was at its heaviest since the celebrated Tet offensive of February, 1969. On all three fronts—in the northern province of Quang Tri just below the Demilitarized Zone, in the Central Highlands and in Binh Long Province just north of Saigon—the South Vietnamese Army appeared to be holding its own with the massive assistance of American air power.

But in the process the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu had committed all its strategic reserves to what is clearly regarded as a battle for survival. Saigon's best units had been relieved of the task of securing the populated provinces away from the fighting fronts and thrown into bloody combat with the North Vietnamese. And now the local Viet Cong troops were beginning to attack the government's remaining defense forces in these areas—the second-string army units and the weak militia.

In populous Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai Provinces on the central coast the Viet Cong struck last week with particular force. They ravaged government pacification projects. They drove government troops in disarray from a district capital, Hoanai. They cut a vital supply route to the Central Highlands theater. And they gave every indication of raising the intensity of their assaults.

### Potential Squeeze

Salmon's first-line troops were thus finding themselves in a potential squeeze. A threat was developing in their rear. But the front-line situation—particularly at An Loc, a besieged provincial capital 60 miles north of Saigon—was too touchy to permit their being moved back to cope with the Viet Cong upsurge.

Only 80,000 or so American troops remain in South Vietnam; only 6,000 of them are combat soldiers. But American air power in the area has been built up to new heights. And the North Vietnamese ground strategy presented the United States with an opening.

Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the American commander, was convinced that the Communists had stripped their deadly air defenses around Hanoi and Haiphong and moved them south to support their offensive in Quang Tri Province. His headquarters dusted off a series of contingency plans code-named Freedom Torch. One of them, Freedom Torch Bravo, called for raids of medium-range intensity against targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

The plan was modified by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved by the President and the planes took off. Joined over the Gulf of Tonkin by their fighter-bomber escorts in the predawn hours last Sunday, the B-52s swept in a wave over Haiphong, dropping scores of tons of bombs on petroleum storage areas and truck parks in the harbor area.

Two more waves of Navy and Air Force fighter-bombers attacked additional targets, some in the outskirts of Hanoi itself.

Gen. Abrams's gamble apparently paid off. Some 200 ground-to-air missiles were fired at the attackers but only two planes were lost. Then the air war was cut back again. There were only a few strikes against North Vietnam Monday and Tuesday. The campaign was resumed with about 125 sorties Wednesday (a sortie is one mission by one plane), but this was less than half the daily rate averaged at the height of the systematic bombing of the North in 1966-68. Indications were that the President was waiting to see how the enemy would react to his Sunday punch.

He had a partial answer almost at once.

The most daring North Vietnamese countermove came on Wednesday. A Navy task group that included the cruiser Oklahoma City, flagship of the Seventh Fleet, was shelling targets in the lower region of North Vietnam that afternoon when two low-flying MIGs took the ships under attack.

It was the first such enemy attack in the entire war. The after-guns of the destroyer Hughes took a direct hit from a bomb. Shrapnel fragments splattered the Oklahoma City.

The week's escalation demonstrated more forcefully than ever before the determination of the United States to take the war north, again if necessary, rather than risk losing everything it had been trying to build in the South over the past decade.

## Viet War Surge Escalates U.S. Political Clashes

By Terence Smith

**WASHINGTON (NTT).**—The day after he sent waves of B-52 bombers against targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, President Nixon last week bumped into an old congressional friend as he was leaving a luncheon on Capitol Hill. Asked about the new bombing strikes, the President gently punched his friend on the shoulder for emphasis. "When they jump on you," he said, "you have to let them have it."

That remark was perhaps the best one-line explanation of why the President had felt compelled to send U.S. bombers north, after a four-year hiatus, in retaliation for the powerful offensive being pressed in the south by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. It formed the substance of much of the administration's defense of the air action in the face of the predictable outcry on Capitol Hill last week and a new flare-up of anti-war protests on college campuses across the country.

And it gave good grounds for supposing that Mr. Nixon's thoughts were on whether the Communists' progress in their offensive and their daring MIG attack on American ships in the Tonkin Gulf on Wednesday would make it necessary for him to "let them have it" again.

The tendency to hit back when attacked has always been Mr. Nixon's most consistent trait. Repeatedly in times of crisis he has demonstrated his belief that the only way to meet a challenge is with a counterchallenge, a display of force that leaves the enemy with no doubt about the Nixon willingness to fight.

By first resuming and then expanding the bombing of North Vietnam the President appears to be trying to demonstrate to Hanoi and Moscow both that he is prepared to do whatever he feels necessary to defend and preserve an anti-Communist government in South Vietnam and the opposition that his actions may provoke at home.

The message to Hanoi is that any escalation on its part will be met by a comparable or more punishing American counterpunch. A massive violation of the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Vietnam will bring a rain of American bombs; attacks on South Vietnamese cities will bring the American bombing to Hanoi and Haiphong.

The message to the Russians is that they are not free to arm and equip their Vietnamese allies with impunity. The great powers, the President has said, have a "special responsibility" to discourage assaults by one nation against another. An offensive with Soviet arms, he has indicated, will bring an American response even if Soviet supply ships are damaged in the process. Despite his strong desire to visit Moscow next month, where he expects to sign a series of historic agreements, Mr. Nixon is, in effect, telling the Russians that he does not intend to arrive in their capital feeling himself to be at a disadvantage.

### Soviet Replies

The Soviet reaction to the bombing was vigorous in public last week but muted in private. A formal protest note was delivered to the American ambassador in Moscow, but there was no follow-up in Washington nor any serious threat to the fray.

On the nation's campuses, it was like watching the replay of an all too familiar film. Most of the demonstrations and peace marches—such as one from the Columbia campus to downtown New York—were peaceful. But at Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, the Universities of Maryland and Michigan and elsewhere, there was sporadic violence, as rock-throwing student groups tried to seize buildings while police used clubs and tear gas and made numerous arrests. In Maryland, the governor called out the National Guard.

The bombing stirred some non-student protest as well. An estimated 50,000 persons held an anti-war march in New York Saturday. Smaller groups demonstrated in a few other cities, including Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Meanwhile in Paris, the North Vietnamese delegation intensified its propaganda campaign to shift the onus for the suspension of the negotiations onto the United States. In two news conferences and a separate statement, they repeated their demand that the United States resume the weekly sessions that were suspended indefinitely on March 23.

They kept up the pressure on Thursday by issuing their own version of the controversial 1968 "understanding" under which the United States agreed to stop bombing North Vietnam in exchange for Hanoi's agreement to enter into negotiations. To observers here, the document appeared to be a truncated and self-serving paper, neatly edited to prove Hanoi's long-standing claim that the bombing halt was entirely unconditional.

Behind the public jousting, there were persistent but unconfirmed reports of private diplomatic exchanges in which the United States apparently had attempted to get North Vietnam to suspend its offensive in Indochina in return for a resumption of negotiations. There was no visible progress on this front, however, and Secretary of State Rogers last Monday said the United States would not negotiate in public or private as long as the Communist "invasion" continued.

### Hanoi in Charge

Rather, they see Hanoi calling the signals both to withdraw President Nixon before his Moscow visit and to demonstrate to all countries, Moscow and Peking included, that no outside power can impose terms or arrange a settlement until Hanoi is ready. According to what American officials have said privately in recent months, both Moscow and Washington agreed to the Moscow summit meeting in full expectation that the other side would pursue its longstanding policies in Vietnam. In fact President Podgorny was in Hanoi last October concluding a new arms deal with the North Vietnamese, just as Moscow's invitation to President Nixon was being made public, and Washington raised no overriding objections at that time.

It is taken for granted among Western diplomats, moreover, that Moscow as Hanoi's major source of arms was fully aware of the North Vietnamese strategy. It is further argued that the Kremlin certainly must have anticipated sharp American retaliation and was prepared to weather it, or at least some of it. So far, this thesis has held.

## Russia Sharpens Diplomacy Before Nixon Trip

By Hedrick Smith

**MOSCOW (NTT).**—While world attention focuses on the American-Soviet confrontation over the Haiphong raids, the Kremlin is quietly bolstering its position elsewhere in the world to gain bargaining leverage for President Nixon's scheduled visit next month.

Well-placed Russians now say that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will be in Moscow in mid-May, shortly before Mr. Nixon, a not-so-gentle reminder to Washington of its vulnerability in Latin America.

The timing is especially propitious for the Kremlin in view of the Nixon administration's recent clashes with Peru and other Latin nations over whether to maintain sanctions against the Castro regime.

In the Far East, Moscow's anti-Chinese propaganda suddenly dropped virtually out of sight over the last month and the Kremlin sent its chief border negotiator, Leonid Ilychev, back to Peking possibly with serious new offers for the Chinese leadership.

### Neutralize Trump Card

Whatever the outcome, one evident intention is to neutralize the trump card of President Nixon's dramatic visit to Peking by demonstrating to Washington that Sino-Soviet relations are really not all that bad.

## Great Concern

Of great concern to West European diplomats is the expanding Soviet role in the nationalized sector of Iraq's oil industry. It is too soon, they say, to predict the international impact. But some foresee a day when the Soviet-Iraqi combination, possibly to be tried in Libya as well, will allow nationalization and effective management of Western oil interests in several Arab states. Washington must be aware that its European allies are clearly uncomfortable at that prospect.

And lest anyone discount the significance of Soviet-Iraqi political and defense consultations, the Kremlin sent a naval squadron into the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf on April 11, the day after Premier Alexei N. Kosygin returned from his triumphant visit to Iraq.

Despite such gains, the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam and the sharp American counter-blows have made the next month, leading up to President Nixon's scheduled visit, an extremely delicate time for Soviet diplomacy.

The assessment of experienced Western diplomats here is that the Kremlin is naturally pleased to see President Nixon put on the defensive—especially if the Viet Cong were to hoist the flag of their government over a provincial city like An Loc—and thus for defense consultations in the event of attack.

*Journalist*



# Canadian Violinist Wants to Revolutionize Travel

By Burton Anderson

PARIS (REUTERS)—Hyman Bress, the Canadian violin virtuoso, spends an extraordinary amount of time traveling. But unlike many international commuters, he is not inspired by the fact that he can fly from New York to London in just over six hours or that the Concorde might cut that time by half.

Jets not only pollute the atmosphere, he argues, they are costly, noisy and slow. This is not idle sniping at the airlines, but the views of a man with a master plan to revolutionize world travel. Mr. Bress envisages rocket-powered capsules guided by laser beams speeding through vacuum tubes suspended 400 feet below the ocean's surface. Each capsule could carry 200 passengers from the United States to Europe in less than an hour for an estimated fare of \$25 to \$30, or it could carry 40,000 pounds of freight the same distance in about 15 minutes at speeds up to 17,000 miles an hour.

Coming from a musician with "an ordinary scientific background," the scheme sounds like sci-fi. But between concerts, he has presented his designs to experts of industry and government in at least seven countries. Their response indicates that the man is no ordinary dreamer.

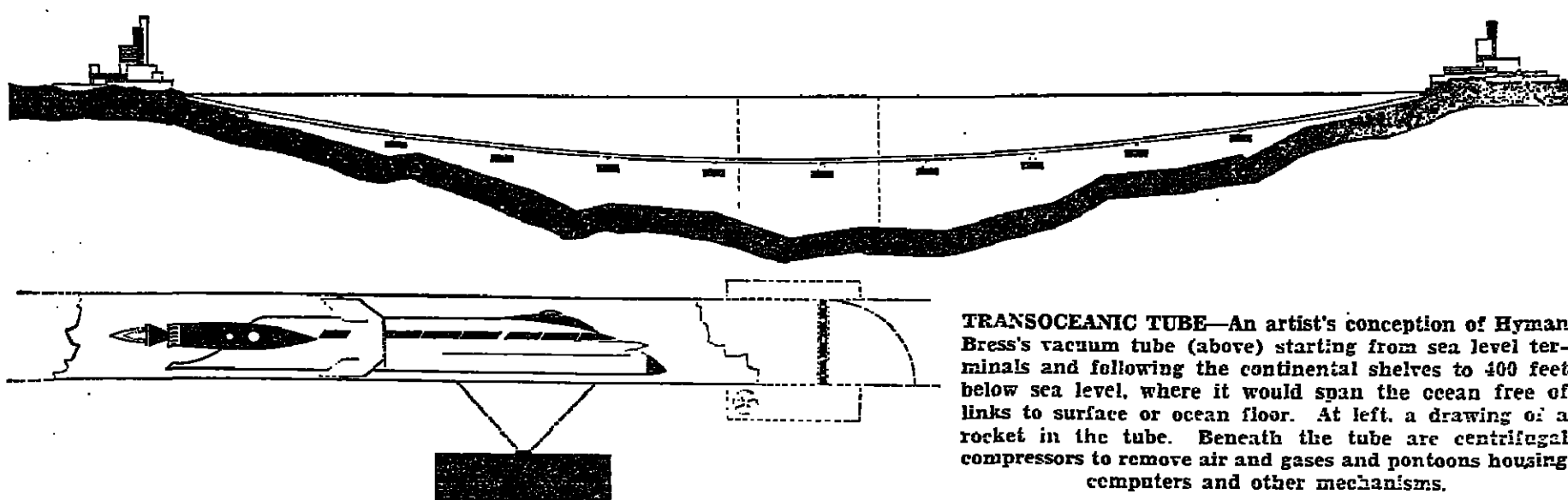
Mr. Bress, who is also a composer, takes an innovative approach to the violin; he is noted for his renditions of Schoenberg and other contemporary artists. He regards his pursuit of a better form of travel as a natural extension of his musical career.

"The problems of the violin are scientific," he asserts. "In a broad sense I consider myself a scientist."

Technologists at the Atomic Energy Commission, NASA, the U.S. Navy, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and the U.S. Concrete Pipe Co. agree that, on paper at least, his ideas are sound. And the technical problems involved seem not nearly so formidable as putting a man on the moon. Mr. Bress points out that most of his system's components exist or are rapidly being developed and could be adapted with relative ease.

For example, Messerschmitt has devised a commuter system in which small passenger cabins guided by computers hover over magnetic field tracks. Electrically powered, they run almost noiselessly with no moving parts to wear out. Company scientists have assured Mr. Bress that the magnetic hovering principle could be applied to large capsules powered by rockets.

Mr. Bress's capsules would employ two forms of power: rockets,



TRANSOCEANIC TUBE—An artist's conception of Hyman Bress's vacuum tube (above) starting from sea level terminals and following the continental shelves to 400 feet below sea level, where it would span the ocean free of links to surface or ocean floor. At left, a drawing of a rocket in the tube. Beneath the tube are centrifugal compressors to remove air and gases and pontoons housing computers and other mechanisms.

burning the same inexpensive fuel as space vehicles, and linear accelerators. The linear accelerators would give the vehicle an initial soft thrust and build speed until the rockets took over, reaching an acceleration of about 10,000 feet a second across the Atlantic (the Pacific's size would favor greater speed).

Although the capsules could move much more rapidly with freight, when carrying passengers they would be held to a comfortable velocity of one-tenth gravity, or about one-fifth the impact of a normal start on a motorcycle.

Gates at mile intervals along the tubes would create a series of chambers vacuumized by centrifugal compressors in each capsule's path. The gates would open as the vehicle approached and close in its wake so that air and gas could be pumped out for the next one. The capsule would be slowed by building air pressure in the chambers in its path until it reached a speed where the

linear accelerators could take over.

The transoceanic tubes, about 18 feet in diameter, would be built of stressed concrete and steel and coated with carbon fiber to resist the pressure of about 10 atmospheres at 400 feet below sea level. Mr. Bress's plans call for three such tubes suspended side by side in each two-way line: the two outside tubes for eastbound and westbound traffic and the center one for emergency use. The tubes would be connected at intervals so that capsules could move from one to the other.

The tubes would descend from sea-level terminals on each side of the ocean and be anchored to the continental shelves until they reached 400 feet, a depth that is relatively motion-free and well below shipping levels. Three-directional water-thruster stabilizers of a type already developed by the U.S. Navy would suspend the tubes with no links to the surface or ocean floor. Computers directing sonar beams off

the ocean bottom would keep the entire span perfectly aligned.

Protruding beneath the tubes would be pontoons—to house the stabilizers, computers and power mechanisms—and casings for the centrifugal compressors. Heavy nets would protect the span from sea life or other moving objects. Power would be drawn from breeder reactors on the ocean floor. Now being prepared by the AEC for use in five to seven years, the reactors would have a capacity of 700 to 1,000 megawatts, enough to serve two two-way transatlantic lines.

Mr. Bress points out that the reactors, although designed to be cleaner than other sources of power, would be the only form of pollution in his system. But, he says, "there is reason to hope that by the time we begin the pollution problem will be solved."

He is convinced that his scheme would provide not only the cleanest, safest and fastest form of travel conceivable, but the cheapest as well. The estimated

outlay for a single two-way line across the Atlantic is a rather staggering \$10 billion to \$20 billion. But once installed, he maintains, its operating costs would be only a fraction of those of any other form of mass transportation.

"When I started to work on this, I tried to imagine the most logical methods, to follow the lines of least resistance," he says. From the time, several years ago, when he drew up his first plans and cautiously approached the scientific world with them, he has pursued the principles of the vacuum tube, rockets and nuclear power.

"I've been on the spot before juries of experts, brilliant minds," he says. "To my amazement they've almost always ended up agreeing with my original ideas. I think I have an advantage in that I'm not an engineer. I'm not constricted by my background."

The swaying of scientific minds is just the beginning of a vast

campaign to see his project through. He has now applied for patents and is sounding out industry and governments on backing an international consortium.

"The greatest problem is getting people to accept an entirely new concept in travel," he says, pointing to the psychological disadvantages shared by subways, tunnels and submarines. "But I think any disadvantages would be overcome by the safety element. The system must be made absolutely foolproof, even if it means building the capsules to submarine specifications."

Mr. Bress believes that magnetic hovering tracks will eventually enable capsules to travel overland with only minor adjustments to existing railroads.

"In the beginning, I believe the best possibility is to link the United States and the Common Market," he says, "but there are no limits. The Pacific is better suited to the system than the Atlantic. There's really nowhere on earth where it couldn't go."

## When a Jewish Ballet Star Wants Out of Russia

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT)—The news from the Soviet Union that Valery Panov has been dismissed from Leningrad's Kirov ballet is distressing. Panov is a Jew and, earlier this month, he applied for an exit permit to emigrate to Israel. Now he has been removed from his job. His wife, Galya Ragozhina, was also dismissed. A ballerina with the company, she has now, I understand, been taken back into the Kirov at the level of the lowest-paid member of the corps de ballet.

While American dancers are signing petitions requesting that the Panovs be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, it might be timely to say something about Panov himself. He is practically unknown in the West. Although he is one of his country's leading dancers, he has only once been allowed out to dance in the West. This was in 1958, when he danced at Madison Square Garden. After one performance, he was unexpectedly summoned home. Since then, whenever the Kirov ballet has toured the West, Panov has been left in Leningrad.

I have seen Panov dance many times in the Soviet Union. I have also seen him in class with the late Alexander Pushkin, who was also the teacher of Rudolf Nureyev and the outstandingly gifted young Mikhail Baryshnikov. Panov is a brilliant demi-caractere dancer and an extraordinarily subtle actor. His dancing as Basil in "Don Quixote," for example, is sensational. Technically, he has few if any equals in the world. He dances baroque in the old "Harlequinade pas de deux" in a way that is dazzlingly acrobatic, but his repertoire also includes such classic roles as the

Bluebird in "The Sleeping Beauty" and Albrecht in "Giselle." Last year, in Konstantin Sergeyev's new ballet, "Hamlet," he shared the title role with Baryshnikov.

It has always seemed strange that a dancer of such distinction has never been allowed to take part in the Kirov Ballet tours, for it is evident that he would immediately establish himself in the West as one of Soviet ballet's most popular stars. Yet the Kirov has always decided to get along without him, and this in itself must be frustrating to any

artist, especially one of Panov's temperament.

Now it is to be hoped that the Soviet authorities will accede to his wish to leave for Israel and will cease penalizing him for a situation that has never been of his making. I have every reason to believe that, had he had the opportunity to dance abroad in the way of his colleagues, he would not have taken the grave step of trying to leave the country permanently. But it does seem as though there is no longer any place in Russian ballet for Panov and the only humane thing would be to let him and his wife leave.



The automobile at the moment of impact in test.



Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe checks damage.

## Air Bags Fail, Dummies 'Hurt' During Testing of Auto

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Air bags failed to inflate during the test of an experimental car and sent the lifelike dummy occupants smashing into a thoroughly cracked, but unshattered windshield as the vehicle slammed into a concrete wall at 50 miles an hour.

The car was developed with a \$4-million federal grant and survived the crash better than a conventional auto during the test Tuesday, which was watched by Transportation Secretary John H. Volpe and representatives of 22 auto manufacturers.

In addition to the smashed windshield, the experimental car suffered some apparent damage to the front bumper portion, but the rear two-thirds was virtually unmarked.

The conventional car was demolished as it slammed into the wall.

The air bags, designed to protect passengers who aren't wearing seat belts, were supposed to inflate within three 100ths of a second after impact. Scientists said they believed the energy source failed to function.

Sol Davis, chief of systems en-

gineering for Fairchild Hiller, developer of the auto, said an immediate investigation would be conducted to determine why the air bags failed to inflate.

"We believe the car held up better than expected," Mr. Davis said, "but we're going to have to find out very soon why the air bags failed. I'll assure you it will be the subject of serious investigation."

Watching from 150 feet away Mr. Volpe said the results of the experiment and others could be the key to sweeping changes in the auto industry in the not too distant future.

The dummy in the front passenger seat test was split in two at near the middle of the back. A third dummy, in the back seat, reportedly showed no visible signs of damage. Crash data will have to be fully analyzed before it can be determined why the air bags did not work and what the consequences would have been for the occupants, a spokesman said.

The conventional car's hood was shoved through the windshield and its front end was flattened and pushed back into the passenger compartment.



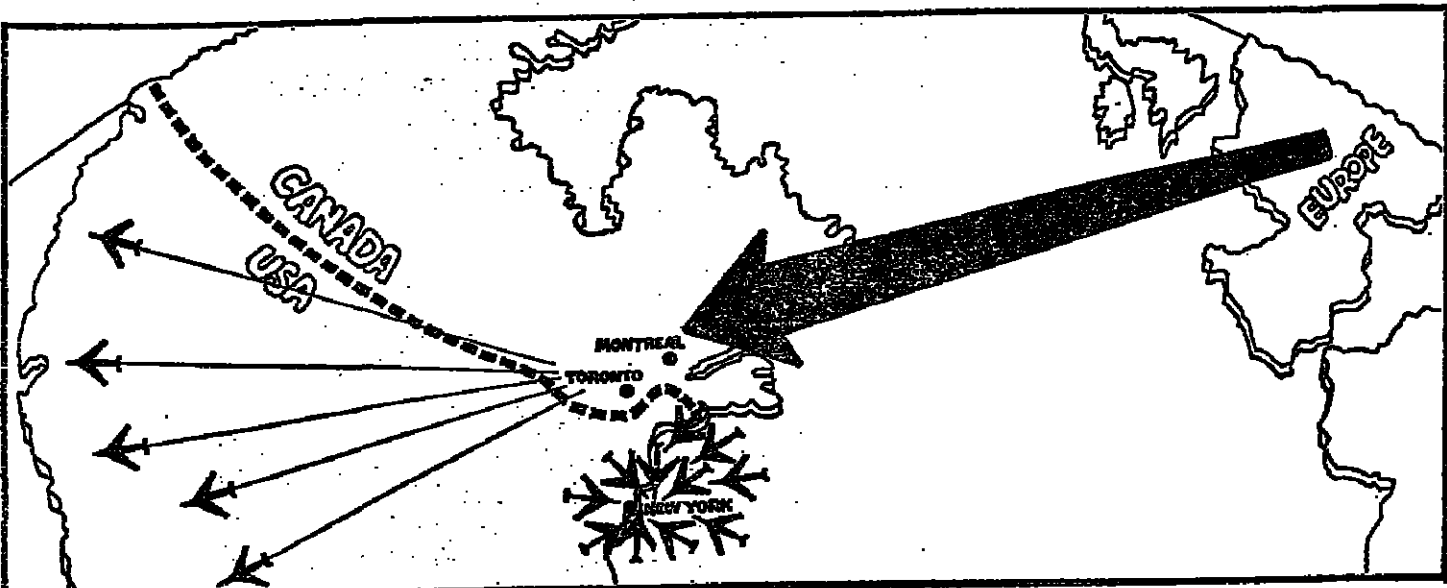
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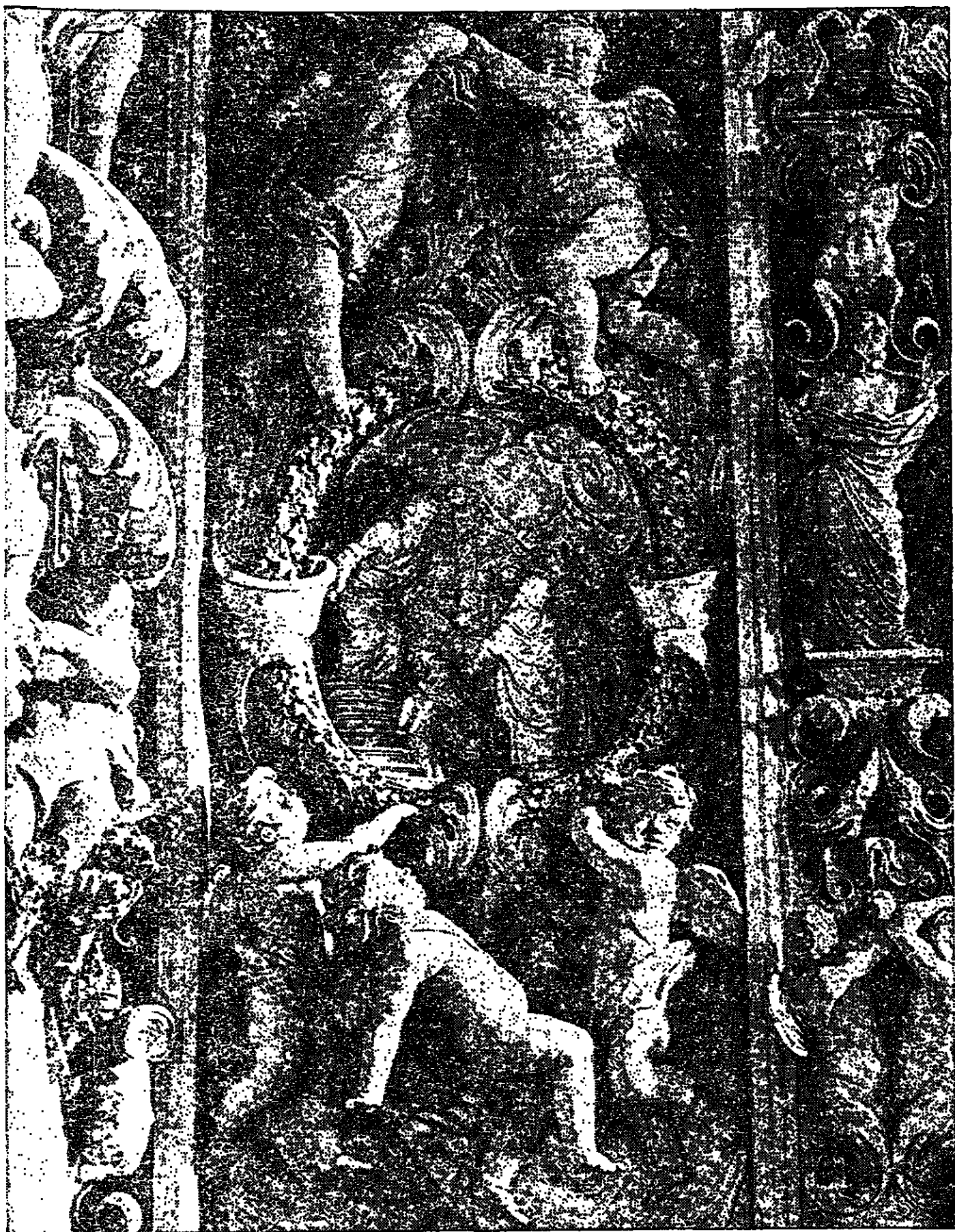
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## Tourism In Italy

### Florence and the Italian Pleasure Principle

Special  
Advertising Report  
prepared by the  
Marketing Department  
of the  
International  
Herald Tribune

FLORENCE—Perhaps the chief value of a prolonged stay in this city, above and beyond whatever beauty and culture that may be soaked up, is the Italian pleasure principle—learning to savor the moment.

There is a lot to experience, and Florence offers much, perhaps even too much—not just for those who have come out of a sense of duty, but for those who have the time to savor it. Art historian Bernard Berenson, after years of residence, said that he still hadn't had enough.

Where, then, can the 20-city-in-21-days pilgrim begin? Perhaps Florence in five hours: the Duomo, the Golden Doors Baptistery, Giotto's bell tower, the Piazza della Signoria—all those staggering, voluptuous nudes in all that chaste, stern and delicately proportioned architecture. Maybe if one can just absorb this piazza he will get his Florence quotient. Then two di rigore art galleries, the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi. And as a reward for obedient sightseeing, time to shop on the Ponte Vecchio for jewelry.

That is one way of "doing" Florence. Unfortunately, it is the most common way. The primary satisfaction such touring offers is that one has seen something that one has always promised oneself to see.

But if one gets over the I-must-see-it-because-it's-there complex, a lot can be mined from this quintessential Italian city.

Let's start with the museums, which are exhausting but worth it. The Uffizi (the building of Medici offices designed by Vasari) houses the famous Botticelli "Birth of Venus," "Spring" and "Madonnas"; half of Uccello's "Battle of San Romano"; Leonardo da Vinci's "Annunciation"; famous works by Cimabue, Giotto, Simone Martini, Duccio; the great Greek Medici Venus sculpture, plus works of the most important artists, Italian and foreign, through the 10th century.

All of this is the worst clutter imaginable. The natives shrug snugly at the overcrowding and say, "What can we do? We have so much."

Hardly less chaotic is the Pitti Palace, with its great collection of Raphaels, 14 Titians, eight Tintoretos, 12 Rubens, and many others. At least here, how-

ever, there is solace from so many masterpieces in the adjoining Boboli Gardens. The gardens, too, are a Renaissance work of art, designed as a suitable background for Medici pageantry, but they don't require visual concentration.

For a change after the paintings: sculpture. The Bargello Palace or National Museum—distinctively Florentine medieval with a 137-foot-high tower known as La Volognana—is a Donatello treasure trove with such famous works as his David, San Giorgio, San Giovannino; some works by Michelangelo, excellent terracottas by the Della Robbia, and some worthwhile Verrocchios and Pollaiuolos.

Another is the Cathedral Museum, with statues from the old facade of the cathedral (replaced in the 16th century), including two prophets by Donatello. Perhaps it is because these statues—taken indoors to protect them from the elements—were created and have served as part of the city's architecture that they are so strangely moving.

Another not-to-be-missed museum is San Marco, a former monastery decorated by Fra Angelico and containing some of his best work, including the "Crucifixion" in the chapterhouse.

It is easy to get a little too much of Michelangelo's "David" in Florence, what with the reproduction in the Piazza della Signoria, the colossal copy in Piazza Michelangelo and all the plaster statues and postcards. One should, however, see the original before passing judgment. It is at the Accademia Museum.

Then there are the churches, especially the Duomo, or cathedral. Situated in the middle of the street and garishly decorated with geometric lozenges of dark marble, it makes quite an impression. Brunelleschi is said to have been inspired by his studies of the Pantheon in Rome to attempt the dome. It was the first great achievement of Renaissance architecture. And it is still impressive, especially when seen from the hills across the Arno River or from Piazzale.

Next to the Duomo is the simple rectangular shaft of the bell tower, which nicely contrasts with the huge dome. Although Giotto died in 1336, nearly 70

years before the tower's completion, his designs apparently were followed faithfully enough so that it is always credited to him. Like most of his work, it stands between Gothic and Renaissance concepts.

The baptistry is the most interesting of the three buildings. The oldest, it originally served as Florence's cathedral. Built on the ruins of the governor's residence, some of the ancient columns were incorporated into it. It is pure Romanesque, octagonal, decorated outside with green and white marble. It is a delight.

The baptistry's greatest treasure, however, are its doors. Michelangelo called the east door "la porta del paradiso," and there's really no more to say. The east door is pure Renaissance, by Lorenzo Ghiberti, and consists of 10 panels of Old Testament scenes. They were damaged in the 1966 floods, but have been restored very well. The south door by André Pisano shows scenes from the life of San Giovanni and personifications of Christian virtues. The north door, also by Ghiberti, depicts scenes in the life of Christ.

The cathedral complex just scratches the surface of churches that must be seen to get some idea of Florence's artistic wealth. A favorite is San Miniato, standing aloof on a hill with a view over the city. And there is Orsanmichele, Santa Maria Novella, Santa Croce, Santa Maria del Carmine (which often is bypassed and shouldn't be), and Santo Spirito.

The catalogue wears as does the tourist. But one must experience at least a few Florentine palaces (palazzi). They are forbidden from the street and with good reason. They were built as fortresses as much as for living. Their pleasantness is turned inward toward the courtyard, where family life was centered.

The Palazzo Strozzi is a fine example. Built in the late 15th century by various hands, it becomes more delicate and ornate in the upper stories. The ground floor was designed more for warding off the hostile world than as a showplace.

The Florentines may seem forbidding. Their pride may be taken for arrogant chauvinism, but Florentines point to the superiority of their culture, which has given Italy more great men

and ideas than any other city—Dante, Machiavelli, Leonardo, Boccaccio, Giotto, Donatello, Michelangelo, the Medici. There must be something to it.

With so many tourists faunting over their city, Florentines become even more complacent. Talking to San Miniato, passing beautiful modern villas, we once asked a cab driver, "Who lives here?" His reply was, "Happy people." Florence may be one of the last cities on earth whose citizens think they gain something by living in it.

The city's markets are wonderful introductions to Florence and may be all that the avid shopper takes in of a city that was founded as a trading post and has never failed to be anything else.

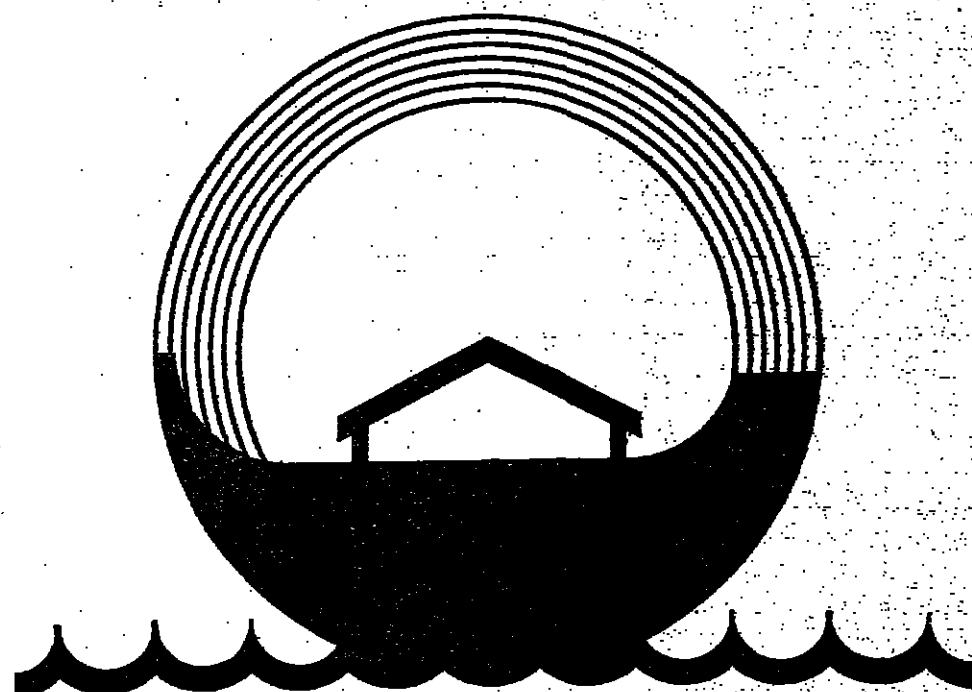
The Mercato Vecchio has disappeared, swallowed by the 19th-century city planners and repudiated as the unsuccessful Piazza della Repubblica. The Mercato Nuovo—the Straw Market—flourishes, however. Handbags and paper-mache trays are its staples.

Florentine food is much like all else in the city: austere and rich and well-balanced and basically sane. It is rarely flamboyant and it does little to seduce lovers of the spectacular. It is easy to reproduce a Renaissance meal in Florence today—not a Medici banquet, but what everyone ate and still does—minestrone, artichokes, chick pea soup, boiled meat, frittata of eggs, fresh salad with bitter herbs, fruit. In season, a little bread and cheese. Inexpensive and wholesome, with the best cooked from the best ingredients.

Such a meal naturally includes Chianti, the most maligned of Italian wines. It is sharp and dry, the perfect accompaniment for roasts and game. But it is a terrible traveler. In Florence it is on its home ground.

Florentine beef is the only steak in Italy acceptable to the American palate. It costs more but it is money well spent. The local pasta specialty, whatever its shape, is alla Fiorentina, which means with spinach. A dish worth noting, also, is piselli alla Fiorentina—new peas simmered gently with oil, garlic, parsley, smoked ham, salt, pepper and water. Poets write sonnets about them.

The sightseeing—the food—the experience of Florence will be an unforgettable delight.



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## Tourism In Italy

### Beauty... History... Quality... Hospitality

ROME—When John and Mildred looked over the plethora of travel folders and advertisements to plan this year's vacation, they found the competition for the dollars considerable. Vast areas of the world which had received—but previously had not sought—to such a degree—a share of the tourist's eye were vying eagerly with the giants.

Poland, Israel, Portugal, Yugoslavia and north African nations were attempting to lure John and Mildred away from the traditional vacationlands: France, Italy, England, Scandinavia. Their desire to see "something else"—they had visited the standbys and some of the less frequented areas in previous years—was strong. But along with the largest percentage of other international travelers, they chose Italy.

Their reason was simply quality: the quality of the art and historical remains; the quality of the accommodations, service and food, and the price for that quality compared with the somewhat lower costs in competing countries.

The logic of the average tourist, like John and Mildred, finds elaboration in the office of Sigfrido Fago Golfarelli, who heads the foreign press and publicity division of the Italian State Tourist Department (ENIT).

"I'm not saying that other countries don't have characteristics as worthwhile to tourists as Italy has," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "But Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them have passed through Italy, leaving a little of their history—from the Spanish Aragonians to the French Angevins, to the Greeks of the ancient Magna Graecia, to the Roman Empire, to the Arabs. They have all passed through here, and so from all we have the imprint of their civilizations."

But there is more than just history. "Other countries don't have such tourist facilities, the hotel systems and, above all, the services. And with these things, the quality. Here, even in the modest hotels, a tourist normally finds himself served and treated in a way that is difficult to find in other places."

"So the competition is not only a thing of price, since prices are evened out everywhere," he says. "The fact is that a tourist in Italy can spend 100 in quality; in another country I can spend only 80, but qualitatively I receive only 60."

"It is important to realize that competition is not based exclusively on price, but also on the quality of service. At a certain point, one prefers to be more comfortable, to have better food, better service in the hotel—and the possibility of finding cheap, small restaurants even if the hotel costs a little more than it would in another country," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

Italy has the most hotel space in Europe, with 19,135 hotels, 8,817 pensions, 13,791 rooming houses counted by the end of last year. Most of those quarters are concentrated in central and north Italy. But there are intense ef-

**Italy has a little of all Mediterranean countries, because all of them passed through, leaving a little of their history... From all we have the imprint of their civilizations.**

forts in the south and in Sicily and Sardinia to develop facilities. The government is providing low-interest loans for tourist development in those areas.

"The tendency has been to build tourist villages instead of simply big hotels or a chain of them," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. "In this way, the infrastructures are increased by the building of golf courses, etc., to make the stay of the tourist more pleasant."

By the end of 1971, there were a total of 1,378,596 beds available for tourists. And new hotels and tourist villages are going up, particularly in the south.

Germans have been filling most of those beds. They usually stay for between two and four weeks at the seaside (the Adriatic, mostly) or at one of the northern lakes. The French, Swiss and Austrians—whose countries border Italy—are the next largest national groups of visitors, but their stays are usually much briefer.

Americans compose the sixth largest national group of tourists in Italy (after the English), but they also comprise the second largest group in terms of overnight stays. They usually confine their stays to hotels or pensions, rather than to camping grounds, and only the Germans figure as a greater source of income.

As usual, the great influx of tourists began during Easter and—except for a reduction around the first two weeks in May—their numbers are expected to increase to a July-August peak and a slow decrease through October. "We foresee a slight reduction of tourists early in May because of the national elections May 7," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says. The demonstrations and disruptions caused by elections in Italy historically have persuaded visitors to postpone their tours.

Immediately after the elections, however, officials expect the usual heavy movement of Europeans toward the Adriatic beaches all the way south to Apulia. Americans, too, will begin their classical tours, visiting the principal cities: Venice, Florence and Rome.

"Italy is constantly trying to increase and expand her facilities

to correspond to the median level of what tourists around the world demand of a country. For example, the tourist villages, of which we have many from Venice south to Sicily and in Sardinia," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says.

"It must be noted," he adds, "that private initiative and that of local or regional tourist bureaus are very efficient in promoting tourism and development of tourist facilities. But the central government, which ought to facilitate and contribute to these developments, often cannot work efficiently on a practical basis. This can be attributed to bureaucratic structures which are inadequate and also because government agencies have to operate with funds which don't meet today's needs."

"We ought to have a financial backing in proportion with the benefits to be had from tourism. A company calculates, let's say, 3 to 5 percent of its proceeds to be spent on publicity. We get—for expenses, for tourism promotion—about .001 percent of the intake from tourism. It is impossible to work in this way," Mr. Fago Golfarelli complains. It may be impossible for his organization to do as much as it would like, but Italy doesn't seem to be suffering, although it's impossible to determine how much more income might be promoted.

Some of the government promotions, in the form of discounts to visitors, have been highly successful. They are:

1. Gasoline coupons. High octane (super) gasoline normally costs 162 lire (25 cents) per litre. But with tourist coupons that can be obtained at the borders or at offices or banks representing the Italian State Tourist Department (ENIT) in foreign countries, there is a saving of more than 30 percent. "The saving is double," Mr. Fago Golfarelli claims, "because the gasoline in Italy is one of the best in Europe, in quality."

2. Museum passes. Tourists may buy passes, at the same foreign locations at which the gasoline coupons are available or at ENIT offices in major cities abroad, for 500 lire (about \$1). One pass is good for all state museums in Italy for a year. "If

you think that in Rome in one morning, visiting two museums, you will already have spent \$1, the pass is quite a saving," Mr. Fago Golfarelli notes. "If you stay in Italy for 10 days and visit 20 museums, you will have saved several thousand lire."

3. Ferry tickets. "With the ferries, there are also helps for tourists," he points out. "In Sicily, for instance, in the off-season, local tourist authorities reimburse the cost of taking a car on the ferry. In Sardinia, all year round, they reimburse a part of the cost of the car ticket."

4. Railway passes. Special tickets can be purchased outside of Italy and, for a small sum, one can travel for 15 days or 30 days, in first or second class, throughout the country at a very reduced price. "And now," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says, "there is a special ticket which can be bought within Italy that gives the traveler the right to go 1,000 kilometers in any part of Italy, wherever

and whenever the ticket-holder wants. The 1,000-kilometer ticket is much cheaper for the distance than the regular tickets, and Italians can buy this ticket as well."

5. Autostrada tolls. Tourists who possess gasoline coupons pay only the minimum toll when using the autostrada from Rome south to Naples and to Bari on the Adriatic coast. "The toll they pay is for the Fiat 500 (the smallest Fiat manufactured)," Mr. Fago Golfarelli says, "even if they drive a Rolls-Royce."

John and Mildred, like most of the tourists, will be arriving during the summer peak season. But Italy is indeed a country for all seasons. Right now, it is balmy along the Italian Riviera. The mountain lakes at the foot of the Alps are surrounded by subtropical foliage and flowers in bloom. It is shirt-sleeve weather in Rome, Florence and Naples. And the swimming season has begun in Sicily.

Autumn is the season for Venice, and a perfect time—as is spring—for Florence, Rome and the south. In winter, it's the Dolomites and the Apennines for sports, and the Amalfi Coast and Sicily for leisure.

Summer is fine for all of Italy, although the south can be torrid. But mostly, of course, summer is for tourists.

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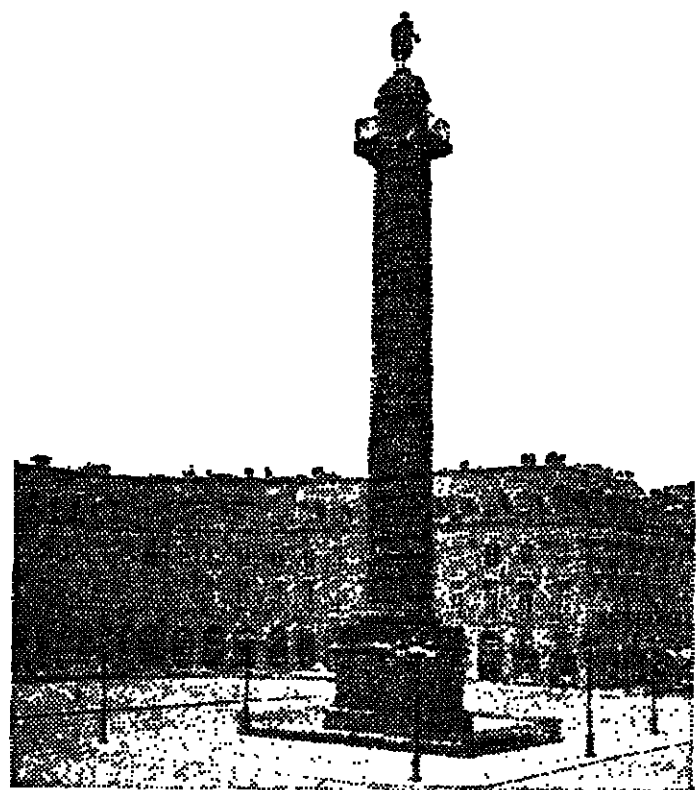
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### Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abnail 4 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2
Abnail 5 1/2	27	100	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
Abnail 6 1/2	13	113 1/4	112	112	0
Abnail 7 1/2	29	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1/2
Abnail 8 1/2	50	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1/2
Abnail 9 1/2	30	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	-1/2
Abnail 10 1/2	10	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
Abnail 11 1/2	10	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
Alexand 5 1/2	195	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 6 1/2	127	75	74 1/2	74 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 7 1/2	30	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 8 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 9 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 10 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 11 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 12 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 13 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 14 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 15 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 16 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 17 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 18 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 19 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 20 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 21 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 22 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 23 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 24 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 25 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 26 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 27 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 28 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 29 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 30 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 31 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 32 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 33 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 34 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 35 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 36 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 37 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 38 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 39 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 40 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 41 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 42 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 43 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 44 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 45 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 46 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 47 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 48 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 49 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 50 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 51 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 52 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 53 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 54 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 55 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 56 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 57 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 58 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 59 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 60 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 61 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 62 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 63 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 64 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 65 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 66 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 67 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 68 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 69 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 70 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 71 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 72 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 73 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 74 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 75 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 76 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 77 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 78 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 79 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 80 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 81 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 82 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 83 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 84 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 85 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 86 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 87 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 88 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 89 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 90 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 91 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 92 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 93 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 94 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 95 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 96 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 97 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 98 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 99 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2
Alexand 100 1/2	44	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	-1/2

### Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg											
AnnArbr 4 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 7 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 4 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 4 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 4 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 5 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 6 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 5 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 5 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 5 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 6 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 5 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 6 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 6 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 6 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 7 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 4 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 7 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 7 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 7 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 8 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 3 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 8 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 8 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 8 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 9 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 2 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 9 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 9 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 9 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 10 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 1 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 10 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 10 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 10 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 11 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 11 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 11 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 11 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 12 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/2	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 12 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 12 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 12 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 13 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/4	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 13 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 13 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 13 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 14 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/8	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 14 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 14 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 14 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 15 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/16	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 15 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 15 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 15 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 16 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/32	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 16 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 16 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 16 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 17 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/64	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 17 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 17 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 17 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 18 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/128	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 18 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 18 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 18 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 19 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/256	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 19 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 19 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 19 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 20 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/512	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 20 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 20 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 20 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 21 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/1024	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 21 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 21 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 21 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 22 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/2048	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 22 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 22 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 22 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 23 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/4096	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 23 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 23 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 23 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 24 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/8192	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 24 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 24 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 24 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 25 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/16384	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 25 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 25 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 25 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 26 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/32768	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 26 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 26 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 26 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 27 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/65536	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 27 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 27 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 27 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 28 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/131072	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 28 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 28 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 28 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 29 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/262144	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 29 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 29 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 29 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 30 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/524288	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 30 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 30 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 30 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 31 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/1048576	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 31 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 31 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 31 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 32 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/2097152	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 32 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 32 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 32 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 33 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/4194304	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 33 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 33 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 33 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 34 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/8388608	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 34 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 34 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 34 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 35 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/16777216	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 35 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 35 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 35 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 36 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/33554432	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 36 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 36 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 36 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 37 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/67108864	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 37 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 37 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 37 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 38 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/134217728	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 38 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 38 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 38 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 39 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/268435456	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 39 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 39 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 39 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 40 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/536870912	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 40 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 40 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 40 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 41 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/1073741824	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 41 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 41 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 41 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 42 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/2147483648	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 42 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 42 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	DeWitt 42 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
AnnArbr 43 1/2	37	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	-1/2	BelPta 0 1/4294967296	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	CleVil 43 1/2	43	68	68	67 1/2	-1/2	CrawCo 43 1/2	22	72 1/2	72 1/2								



By Carl Gewirtz

However, he rejected the frequently heard calls for establishing controls over the flow of new issues through a queue system (such as exists in Euro-

Also approved were "recommendations to issuing houses" urging that bonds drawn for redemption for sinking fund requirements or other reasons should be chosen at random and

**Market Difficulties**...  
In the actual marketplace, meanwhile, the placing of straight debt is becoming more and more difficult and yet new offerings continue to be announced.  
The deutsche-mark market is

Contractor Contracts	
*Mfrs. inventories ..	\$100,750
*Exports .....	\$4,200
*Imports .....	\$4,500

	Prior Month	1971
165	160	117
0,000	\$100,550,000	\$100,880,000
2,700	\$3,858,600	\$3,733,300
9,600	\$4,132,300	\$3,683,400

followed an inflation rate of only 1.7 percent in the preceding three months and strengthened doubts about the administration's ability to get the rate down to the projected area of 2 to 3 percent.

## Amex and

## Over-Counter

product report for the quarter was the rise of \$32.2 billion in final sales of goods and services, compared with the crease of \$15.8 billion for fourth quarter of last year. A

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By Thomas E. Mullanev

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## Over-Counter

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## By Elizabeth M. Fowler

The most active stock on  
Airlines, with 785,300 shares c  
11 3/8 up 7/8

the Amex during the week was Oz  
hanging hands. The shares closed

A total of 1,085 issues on New York Stock Exchange ended with losses, while 669 mar-

less  
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ended  
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	Latest Week	Prior Week
1. Total number of cases	1,000	950
2. Number of cases by age group		
a. Under 18	150	140
b. 18-24	200	190
c. 25-34	250	240
d. 35-44	220	210
e. 45-54	180	170
f. 55-64	100	90
g. 65 and over	100	90
3. Number of cases by sex		
a. Male	550	520
b. Female	450	430
4. Number of cases by race		
a. White	700	680
b. Black	200	190
c. Other	100	80
5. Number of cases by education level		
a. Less than high school	120	110
b. High school graduate	250	240
c. Some college	300	290
d. Bachelor's degree or higher	330	310
6. Number of cases by occupation		
a. Unemployed	150	140
b. Service workers	200	190
c. Blue collar	250	240
d. White collar	200	190
e. Professional	100	90
7. Number of cases by marital status		
a. Single	150	140
b. Married	300	290
c. Divorced	100	90
d. Widowed	50	40
8. Number of cases by income level		
a. Less than \$10,000	120	110
b. \$10,000-\$20,000	250	240
c. \$20,000-\$30,000	300	290
d. \$30,000-\$40,000	150	140
e. \$40,000 and over	180	170

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Jan.	Prior Month
Open Contracts	165	160

	Jan.	Prior Month	1971
Contracts	165	160	117
*Mfrs. inventories ..	\$100,750,000	\$100,550,000	\$100,880,000
*Exports .....	\$4,220,700	\$3,858,600	\$3,733,300
*Imports .....	\$4,839,600	\$4,132,500	\$3,683,400

\* 1900 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1987=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Courtland B. Binstock. Commodity names are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

most notable example, where there are two issues on offer—a \$10 million bank loan and a \$10 million convertible bond—in an attempt to market issues before the flow is halted. The latest Copenhagen Telephone, seeking 76 million DM at 6 3/4 percent on offer is the 100 million DM Deutsche Energie-Union-Duitsch Finanz-Holding, an embourgeois subsidiary of the German engine and truck manufacturer, which is also expected at 8 3/4 percent.

The problem here is the increasing divergence in yields between domestic issues and foreign bonds. Only one issue was approved for the domestic market this month—300 million DM for the steel

(Continued on Page 13, Col.

### A Rare Event

The odds seem to favor the view that the upsurge in prices was, indeed, the expected temporary bulge, but that remains to be proved. Significantly perhaps, the consumer price index, issued Friday, showed that no increase had occurred in March on a seasonally adjusted basis—the first time that has happened in about five and a half years.

It was encouraging, but the course of the price indexes is

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)







## Urges Europe to Lead Redistribution of Growth

By David Haworth

**Sicco Mansholt**

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**  
RESTAURANTS - CINEMAS - THEATERS - NIGHT CLUBS

And, although some sources said there were no news to account for "Oxy's" improved performance, it possibly reflected an interest in low-price shares that brokers said are a feature of the current market.

Continued from Page 11)

Tracor Comptg	259	2	1 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> +	1 <sup>st</sup>
Tracor Inc	487	9 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup> +	8 <sup>th</sup>
Total Corp	43	11 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>

Zenith Funding	257	4%	4%	4%	1
Zenith Labs	72	10 1/2	8%	9 1/2	1
ZionsUthBnc	72	27 1/2	25%	27 1/2	1

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## WEL GUIDE

Meanwhile, if the Euron  
rates go up, the risk is

Bond rates go up, the risk is that Eurofranc issues will follow

meeting tomorrow to float a \$5 million convertible.

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## HOTELS—RESTAURANTS

hall (Av. Kléber). Apt. 1, 2, 3  
ns, bath, kitchen. — 353-74-95.

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ULON HENRI-IV\*\*\*\* A.

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## GERMANY .....

**TEHRAN —** C

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ENJOY THE  
FRIENDSHIP  
in Europe





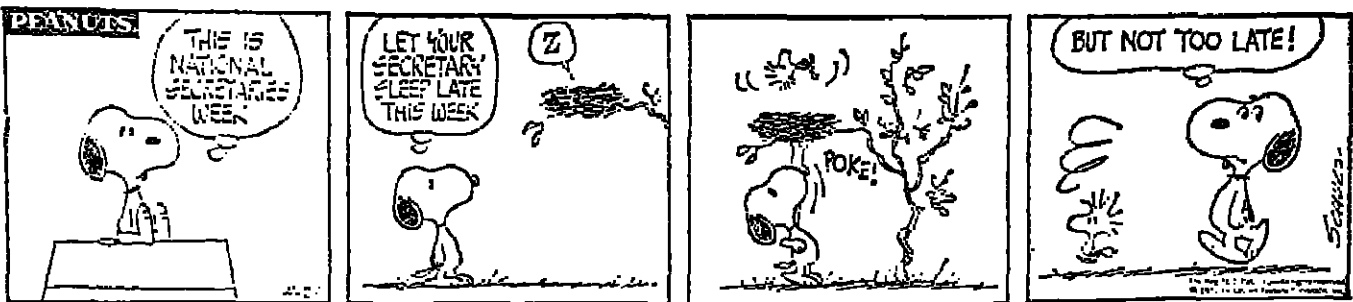
**Don S. Smith**

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE  
STYLE at Esso Motor Hotels  
- one contact covers them all

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PEANUTS



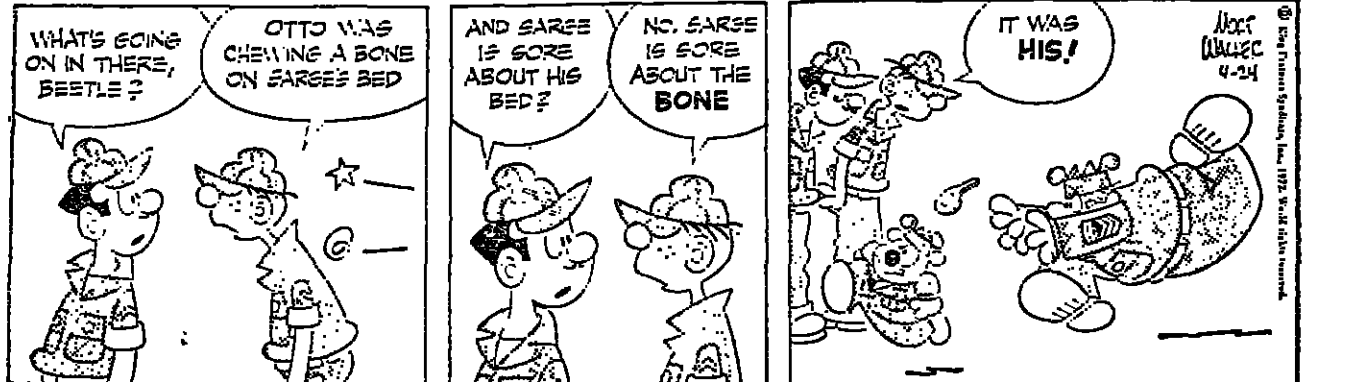
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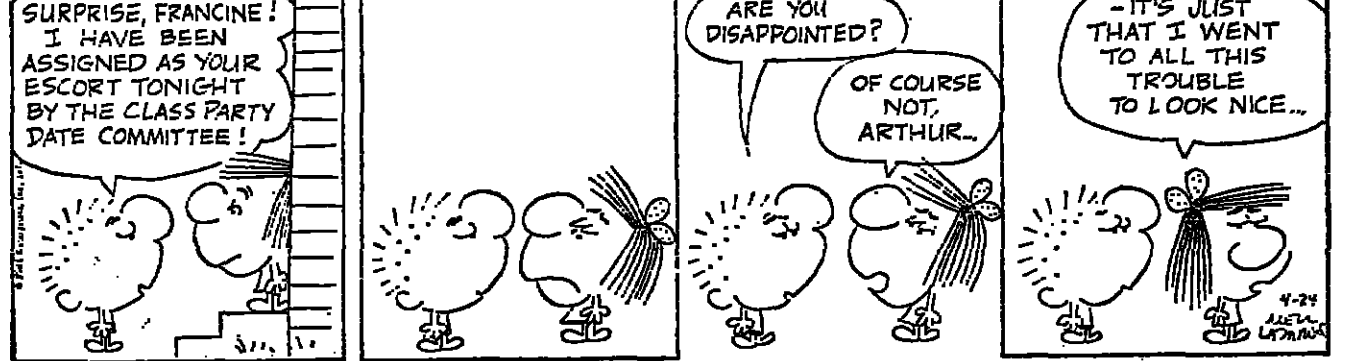
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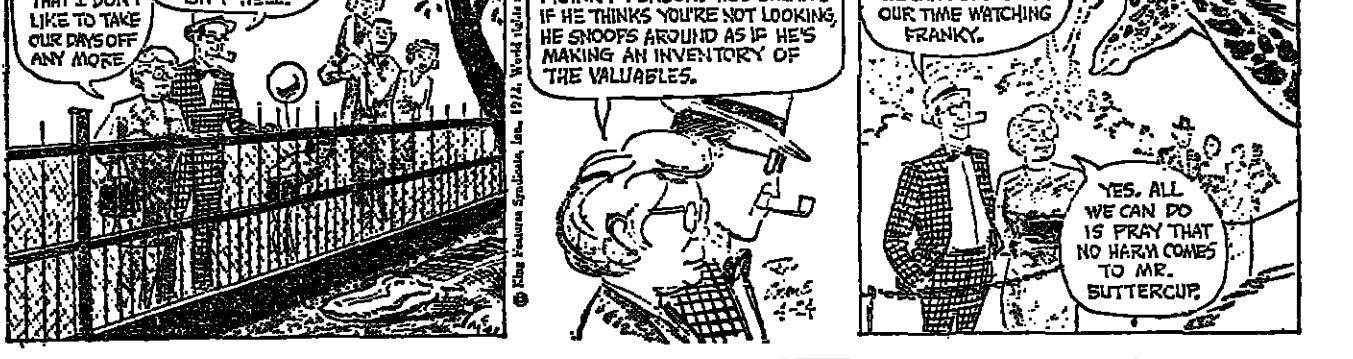
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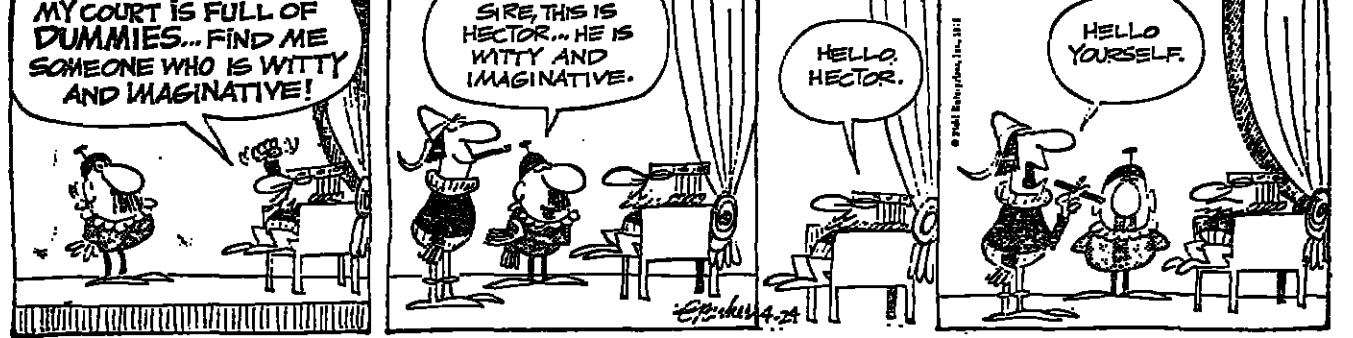
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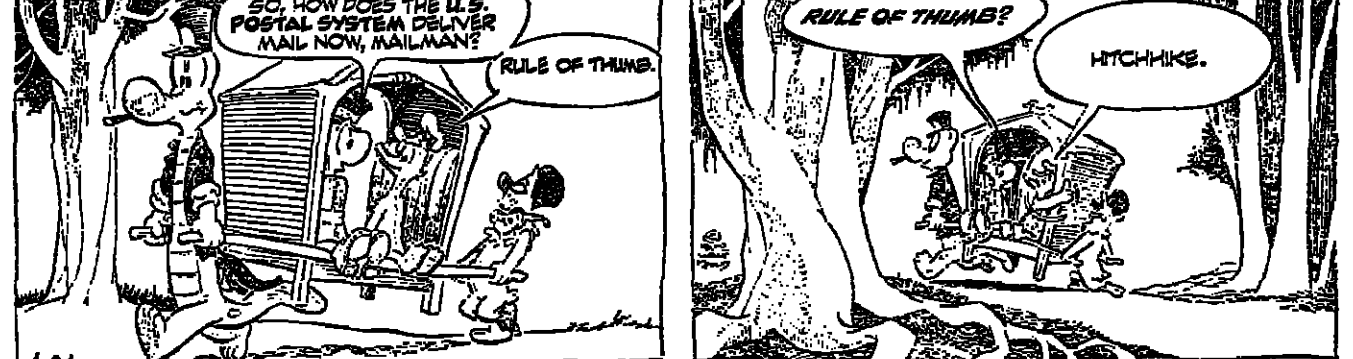
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REX MORGAN (M.D.)



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many declarers would go astray with the spade combination shown in the diagram, and a Panama player did so when the deal was played against Venezuela in the qualifying stages of the recent Central American team championship. He landed in an optimistic six no-trump contract after some exotic bidding.

North's two-diamond response to one no-trump was a strong Stayman bid promising game values. South should have rebid two hearts at this point, but mysteriously chose two spades.

North showed spade agreement with a raise to three, and after a series of natural bids used a natural four no-trump bid, asking for further information. South then bid six no-trump to close the discussion of spades, and as it happened, this was a winning decision.

West led a diamond, and East's queen was taken by the ace. South led a heart, and West

put up his ace and led a second diamond. South won, but slipped by leading a small spade to dummy's ace. This collected East's queen, but West now stopped the spades and the contract failed by one trick.

The right play with this combination is to lead low to the jack before cashing the ace. The advantage of this can be seen in the diagrammed situation—the king collects the queen, the jack is played, and a marked finesse is taken against the ten. Notice that the play of the ace does not gain when West has the singleton queen, since the suit cannot be run.

No slam is worth bidding on the North-South cards, but the best chance might seem to be six hearts. However, as the cards lie a spade lead will defeat six hearts, since East can be given a spade ruff later. As it happens, six spades by North is defeated by a club lead, but it can be made by South—an ex post facto justification for the strange two-spade bid.

In the replay, Venezuela reached the normal four-heart contract and gained 13 international match points.

WEST	EAST
♠ 10862	♠ Q
♥ A10	♥ 843
♦ 8753	♦ Q942
♣ K74	♣ J10988

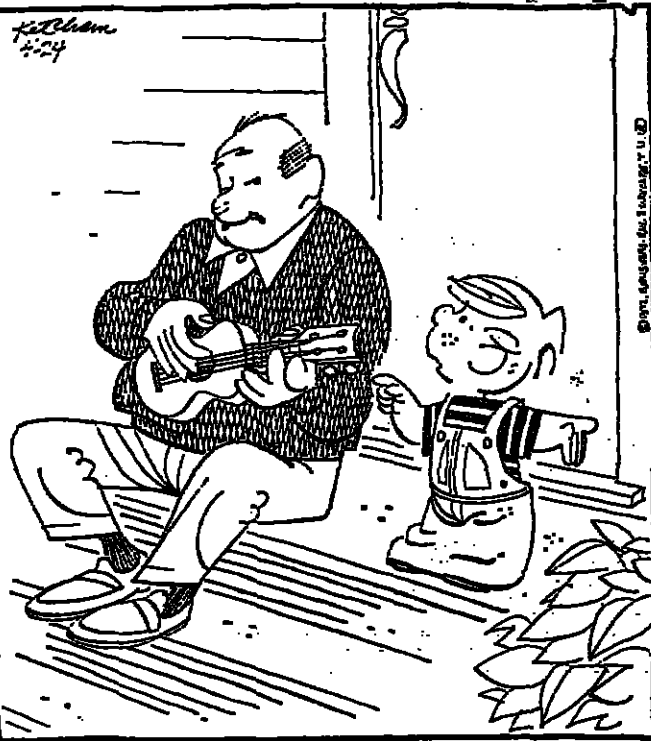
SOUTH (D)

♠ KJ3	♥ Q
♥ K652	♦ A K 10
♦ A K 10	♣ Q

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

R	O	M	E	M	U	S	L	A	B
F	I	A	L	O	V	E	R	T	T
D	I	M	E	H	E	L	B	A	O
C	A	M	P	O	S	I	M	A	R
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAIRE

LUVEA

REEWKS

HABLEC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: LOUSY NERVY TURTLE ALBINO

Answers: What cloggers do—"LOVE ON THE RUN"

BOOKS

WHITE KNIGHT  
The Rise of Spiro Agnew

By Jules Witcover. Random House. 465 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE first half of Jules Witcover's "White Knight: The Rise of Spiro Agnew" traces the incumbent Vice-President's career from its earliest beginnings up to its turning point in 1968, when the then governor of Maryland was lifted from relative obscurity into the national spotlight as Republican presidential nominee Richard Nixon's running mate. Here it is shown that Mr. Agnew was not simply picked as a border-state governor with conservative leanings in order to implement the so-called Southern strategy; but that a far more complex political chemistry was at work. The second half of "White Knight" traces in detail Mr. Agnew's controversial career as Vice-President, and arrives at the conclusion that the office he has held for the last four years is a problematical one and could perhaps do with some constitutional overhauling.

Does this make "White Knight" sound like a humdrum civics lesson with a weak-kneed conclusion? Perhaps it does, but anyone who has read Mr. Witcover's previous books will suspect that such a description must be misleading. For as he demonstrated in "88 Days: The Last Campaign of Robert Kennedy" and "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon," Mr. Witcover is a savvy political reporter blessed with both an instinct for the jugular and a gift for knitting together a compelling narrative from a complex tangle of details. And in fact "White Knight" is more interesting than for the history it recounts than for the lessons it tries to teach. And it is most interesting of all for the new perspectives it brings to Vice-President Agnew's extraordinary political career.

It will not do to consider the Vice-President a "buffoon," Mr. Witcover makes clear. Mr. Agnew may have seemed one during the 1968 presidential campaign, but in order to properly understand the famous verbal gaffe one has to take into consideration Mr. Agnew's almost refreshing naivete, his pride, his suspicion of the press, and his peculiar look-room sense of humor, all of which combined to create a misleading impression of the man. Nor, on the other hand, is he simply the political hatchet man that seemed to emerge after the election. Almost every shred of evidence that Mr. Witcover can turn up seems to indicate that when Mr. Agnew set out to play his own game with his own jawbone, he was acting out of his own convictions.

Nor were those convictions only recently arrived at. Mr. Witcover makes a strong case that the famous "overnight shift" in Mr. Agnew's politics from liberalism to conservatism was simply an illusion created mainly by the extremism of George F. Mahoney, Mr. Agnew's opponent in the 1966 Maryland gubernatorial election. In actual fact, Mr. Agnew was always a law-and-order man stubbornly opposed to extralegal dissent.

Mr. Witcover is not an admirer of Mr. Agnew's. But the negative portrait he paints has unusual variety and hue. He goes far beyond the familiar liberal bombast and builds his case out of the details of Agnew's career and character: the nut-picking legal conservatism that characterized his handling of Maryland's civil-rights movement; his inconsistencies on the profounder levels of political principle; his refusal ever to admit being in the wrong.

Instead of swinging machetes, Mr. Witcover snipes away with B.B.'s. We are never simply outraged; our shonons are turned slowly by an accumulation of small offenses, one of the most provocative of which to this reviewer is the report of an exchange between Mr. Agnew and a group of reporters during the 1968 election campaign. During a discussion of Mr. Agnew's opposition to Eldridge Cleaver, the vice-presidential candidate was asked if he had read "Soul on Ice." "I'll never read it," Mr. Agnew snapped. Didn't he make any exceptions for talent? "No, he's a criminal," Mr. Agnew said. Well, what about Oscar Wilde? someone inquired. "What did he do?" Mr. Agnew asked. A reporter said Wilde was a homosexual. "Oh, say, fella," was Mr. Agnew's response.

Yet for all the variety and color and painstaking documentation of Mr. Witcover's study, something is lacking in its ultimate conclusion. Mr. Witcover never seems to step outside of his material to formulate conclusions appropriate to the details. His two-part structure makes superficial sense, but in the last analysis it seems to sag. He has hung Mr. Agnew's dirty laundry on the limp lines of argument that politics is a complicated game and that the office of the vice-presidency may be a historical anachronism, and they don't really support his case. I can strongly recommend "White Knight" to anyone inclined to disapprove of Mr. Agnew, and I can warn his supporters to stay away. But I don't think Mr. Witcover has written a book profound enough to change anyone's mind about the current state of the political scene.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Last

5 Hot dish

10 Military missile

14 Earthenware jar

15 Bow additive

16 Single

17 Spirit

18 Faid

19 "Bungay"

20 Spins

22 Medical

24 Yellow-fever pioneer

25 Prefix for plasma

26 Dane and Divide

29 Certain small planes

33 Pillars topped by busts

34 Pan-fry

35 Word on a Paris map

36 Port of Guam

37 "...to starve" (Milton)

38 Force

39 Recent Prefix

40 Regarding

41 Statements

42 Certain stray

44 French painter

45 Kind of instinct

46 Space-probe target

47 Tour a book-store

50 Refresh

54 ...other

55 Profit

57 Genesis name

58 Official proceedings

59 Arrest

60 Disguise

61 Install

62 "Alabama" aunt

63 Perry's originator

DOWN

1 One on the move

2 Class of auk

3 European

4 Large view

5 Needs

6 Sharpened

7 Adherents

8 Suffix

9 Tryve

9 Point to

10 Fasten

11 about

12 "...never met a ... didn't like"

13 Political unit

21 Tennis replays

23 End in (be even)

25 Spew, as a volcano

26 African nation

27 Turn away

28 Leon of movies

29 Sully

30 Seavard et al.

31 cover (hide)

32 Attack

34 Slammer of golf

37 Wax

38 Film-transition device

40 They sometime have it

41 Dagger

42 Britisher's query

44 More improbable

46 Native corn

47 Lillie namesakes

48 Tortoise-bare event

49 Numerical prefix

50 Emppennage

51 Change direction

52 Harmful

53 Vex

56 Speed: Abbr.



# Lakers End NBA Reign Of Bucks

## Victors Gain Playoff Final

By Mark Asher

MILWAUKEE, April 23 (UPI).—The thing was the big guy, a Milwaukee Buck said about teammate Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. "The son-of-a-gun is human after all. Finding that out was traumatic for some of us."

With Chamberlain completed his dismantling of Abdul-Jabbar yesterday and the Los Angeles Lakers ended another embryonic pro-basketball dynasty, 104-100, to gain the National Basketball Association playoff final.

What Chamberlain did to Abdul-Jabbar and his teammates in wrapping up the best-of-seven Western Conference finals in six games cannot be measured by statistics. Abdul-Jabbar scored 37 points and had 25 rebounds yesterday. But he was outplayed by Chamberlain, except for the time the Lakers fell behind by 10 points in the fourth quarter when their offense broke down completely.

Chamberlain's effective hand-and-body-checking proved that Abdul-Jabbar is mortal, not a 7-foot-2 mechanical man. His play inspired the Lakers as much as it subdued the defending champion Bucks.

"More Than Scoring" "I can't say enough about Wilt," said slump-ridden Jerry West, who provided most of the points in the fourth-quarter comeback. "He contributes so much more than scoring."

Said Laker reserve Pat Riley: "Have you ever seen Wilt want it more? I never saw so much heart."

Asked if he had ever wanted to win a game more, Chamberlain replied, "I don't think so." Chamberlain, 39 years older than Abdul-Jabbar, immediately established his dominance and the Lakers boiled to a 10-2 lead only to be held back by their own poor shooting.

The Lakers were able to come back from the 85-75 deficit in the fourth quarter, with West finally making key shots after missing his first 11 of the half, because Chamberlain's presence at the other end of the Milwaukee arena court was forcing the Bucks into taking bad shots.

Chamberlain blocked 10 shots, including three on Abdul-Jabbar, and his 24 rebounds, one less than Abdul-Jabbar, seemed a result of home-court statistics-keeping, as did the fact that he was credited with only two assists.

The Lakers still had a 70-57 lead late in the third quarter when their offense fell apart. At one stage the Bucks' center blocked three straight shots, two by Pat Riley and another by Happy Hairston, as Milwaukee scored 8 straight points for a 79-72 advantage. It was 85-75 before the Lakers regrouped.

It was Chamberlain who supplied the intimidating defense that did it, just as he started the run that produced 3 straight victories this year and he best regular-season record in the NBA's 25-year history. Chamberlain hit a free throw and a dunk basket. Then West added to Hairston for two bright fast-break baskets and he second resulted in a 3-point day that reduced the margin to 6-3.

West made his first basket of the half on a driving fast-break 15-foot, to bring the Lakers within 3 points, 85-87. West scored 3 more points before his baseline jumper brought the Lakers even to 87.

Then Abdul-Jabbar missed a shot shot over Chamberlain. The Lakers turned this into a West-Call Goodrich basket and got bonus point from Hairston when Jerry West was detected pushing the Laker forward on the lay.

Saturday's Results

Western Division Final

Los Angeles 104, Milwaukee 100 (West 3, Chamberlain 20, Jabbar 37, Hairston 18).

(Lakers won best-of-7 series, 4-2).

Eastern Division Final

New York 116, Boston 98 (Riley 22, Chamberlain 37, West 37, Chamberlain 20, Jabbar 37, Hairston 18).

(Knicks won best-of-7 series, 4-3).

ABA Playoffs

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